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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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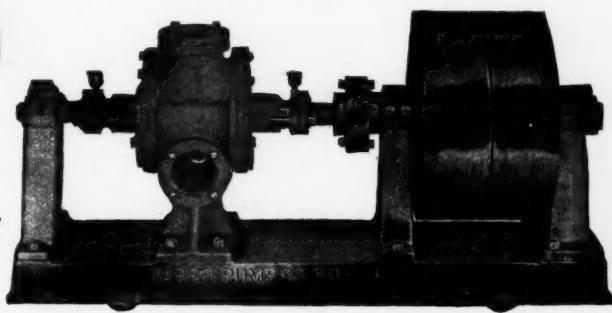
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 3

Fuel Order Shuts Down Business for Ten Days

The most drastic order affecting the business and industry of the country issued since war was declared was made public on Thursday at Washington by Fuel Administrator Garfield. For the announced purpose of conserving fuel and relieving the congested situation due to storms and traffic interruption, he ordered the practical shutting down of all business throughout the country for five days, beginning with Friday, January 18, and for the ten Mondays of each week beginning with Monday, January 28.

The order exempts food industries, and therefore permits operation of packing plants as usual. Business experts are of the opinion, however, that the widespread paralysis of affairs due to the order will affect consumptive demand seriously.

Wholesale and retail meat establishments will not be permitted to burn fuel on the ten Mondays mentioned, except up to 12 o'clock noon. In view of conditions in meat establishments this will hamper only the office force. Fuel used for refrigeration to prevent spoiling of products comes under the exemption clause.

The order restricts sale of fuel from now on to a priority list, in which packers and other food manufacturers come seventh, after railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities, ships, and federal, state and city offices have been taken care of.

Fuel Administrator Garfield explains his order in the following statement:

The order of the United States Fuel Administrator directing the curtailment in consumption of fuel provides substantially as follows:

(1) Until further order of the United States Fuel Administrator, all persons selling fuel in whatever capacity shall give preference to orders for necessary requirements:

(a) Of railroads;
(b) Of domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions, and army and navy cantonments;

(c) Of public utilities, telephones, and telephone plants.

(d) Of ships and vessels for bunker purposes;

(e) Of the United States for strictly Governmental purposes, not including orders from or for factories or plants working on contracts for the United States;

(f) Of municipal, county, or State Governments for necessary public uses;

(g) Of manufacturers of perishable food or of food for necessary immediate consumption.

The order further provides that on January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, no fuel shall be delivered to any person, firm, association, or

corporation for any uses or requirements not included in the foregoing list until the requirements included in the list shall have been first delivered.

On January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, and also on each and every Monday beginning January 28, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no manufacturing plant shall burn fuel or use power derived from fuel for any purpose except—

(a) Such plants as from their nature must be continuously operated seven days each week to avoid serious injury to the plant itself or its contents.

(b) Manufacturers of perishable foods.

(c) Manufacturers of food not perishable and not in immediate demand, who may burn fuel to such extent as is authorized by the Fuel Administrator of the State in which such plant is located or by his representative authorized therefor, upon application by the United States Food Administrator.

(d) Printers or publishers of daily papers may burn fuel as usual excepting on every Monday from January 21 to March 25, 1918, inclusive, on which days they may burn fuel to such extent as is necessary to issue such editions as such papers customarily issue on important national legal holidays, and where such papers do not issue any editions on a holiday they are permitted to issue one edition on the said Mondays.

(e) Printing establishments which may burn fuel on January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 to such extent as is necessary to issue current numbers of magazines and other publications periodically issued.

On each Monday beginning January 21, 1918, and continuing up and including Monday, March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned (except to such extent as is essential to pre-

vent injury to property from freezing) for the purpose of supplying heat for:

(a) Any business or professional offices, except offices used by the United States, State, County or Municipal Governments, transportation companies, or which are occupied by banks and trust companies or by physicians or dentists;

(b) Wholesale or retail stores, or any other stores, business houses, or buildings whatever, except that for the purpose of selling food only, for which purposes stores may maintain necessary heat until 12 o'clock noon; and for the purpose of selling drugs and medical supplies only, stores may maintain necessary heat throughout the day and evening;

(c) Theatres, moving picture houses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, private or public dance halls, or any other place of amusement.

On the above specified Mondays no fuel shall be burned for the purpose of heating rooms or buildings in which liquor is sold on those days.

No fuel shall be burned on any of the foregoing specified Mondays for the purpose of supplying power for the movement of surface, elevated, subway, or suburban cars or trains in excess of the amount used on the Sundays previous thereto.

The order provides that nothing in this order shall be held to forbid the burning of fuel to heat rooms or such portions of buildings as are used in connection with the production or distribution of fuel.

The State Fuel Administrators are authorized by the order to issue orders on special applications for relief, where necessary, to prevent injury to health or destruction of or injury to property by fire or freezing.

The order is effective in all of the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi River, including the whole of the States of Louisiana and Minnesota.

Business Demands Centralization of War Effort

Protest against the diversified methods of war preparation now being pursued by the Government, especially by the War Department, has reached a point of focus in the appeal made by the united business interests of the country for an immediate reform in this direction. The United States Chamber of Commerce, in a carefully prepared statement which was unanimously approved by the directors, points out that the newest plans announced by the Government are tending to decentralize war efforts, and urges with the strongest emphasis the creation of an adequate central control.

"The failure to be guided by the fundamental principle that centralized responsibility and control is needed for the success of any enterprise," says the statement, "will bring about unintentional interference with vitally important programmes such as that in connection with shipping; there will be production far beyond our capacity of ocean

transportation; our Allies will be deprived of supplies which we would desire to give them; effort will be expended in the creation of unneeded new facilities; collateral problems, such as the housing of employees, will be neglected until they seriously interfere with other programmes; the distribution of essential materials, such as coal, will not be where most needed in connection with the war; vast quantities of material and labor will be used in unnecessary activities; and in general there will be the atmosphere of confusion which comes from inability to secure prompt decision."

The action of the Board of Directors was based on a report of its War Committee, which is composed of Waddill Catchings, chairman, who is president of the Sloss-Sheffield Iron and Steel Co.; William Butterworth, president of Deere & Co.; John H. Fahey, publisher and manufacturer; Homer

(Continued on page 33.)

January 19, 1918

LIVESTOCK MEN DEMAND ADEQUATE PROFITS

Resent Criticism Because They Insist on High Prices for Their Stock

The livestock interests of the country, represented by the American National Live Stock Association, met in convention at Salt Lake City, Utah, this week and adopted resolutions demanding Government action which would assure them of a satisfactory profit on their livestock. Unless this was assured they declared production would decline and the meat needs of the Allies could not be filled.

At the same time they reported an increase of four and a half million cattle marketed in the first eleven months of the past year, declared that the "emergency as to those kinds of livestock (cattle and sheep) has passed," and asked that the Government discontinue meatless days as affecting beef and mutton, so as to stimulate consumption and increase prices.

Concerning increased production President I. T. Pryor of Texas said in his annual report:

Official figures show that the receipts of cattle at forty-eight leading markets in the country, for the first eleven months of 1917, as compared with the twelve months of 1916, are as follows:

Cattle: 1916, 16,099,686; 1917, 20,530,976; increase, 4,431,290.

This increase in cattle of 4,431,290 is more than 27 per cent.

I believe it is safe to state that this 27 per cent increase in market centers indicates some decrease in certain localities. Thousands of the cattle received at these market centers were breeding stock—many of them in such bad condition that they were necessarily sold as cannery. A large part of the increase was stockers and feeders, and most of them, were bought by farmers and shipped to the Corn Belt to be made into beef. According to late estimates of the Department of Agriculture, there has been an increase of approximately 2,500,000 head of beef cattle since November, 1916, and, compared with 1913, the increase has been 7,000,000 head. There has also been an increase in number of milch cows.

Objects to Continuing "Meatless Days."

Protesting against the continuance of "meatless days," President Pryor said:

One of the first acts of the Food Administration was to inaugurate meatless days. This action was predicated upon the fear—supported by the statistics then obtainable—that this country might not have enough meat food products fully to supply the needs of our allies and for domestic consumption. The situation has materially changed since then. The number of cattle and sheep on feed, and the prospects for the future, seem to warrant the resumption of a more nearly normal dietary on beef, veal, mutton and lamb. The emergency as to those kinds of live stock has passed. This country has never exported any mutton or lamb, and comparatively few beef products in recent years; hog products representing more than three-fourths of the total of our meat exports at present. A greater domestic consumption of beef and mutton products would mean a larger surplus of pork products for our army and for the Allies. This is what is needed. We have, therefore, asked the Food Administration to confine meatless days to pork products.

Food Administration Is an Experiment.

On the general subject of Food Administration and war needs the report said:

Food administration is an experiment in this country. The task is gigantic, the interests involved are exceedingly complex, and it would indeed be a miracle if mistakes

were not made. However, if all the different interests concerned will patiently and consistently assist, and if the Food Administration will promptly rectify any mistakes, I feel confident that the food problem can be solved with a minimum of injustice to any one interest, and a maximum of benefit to our nation and to our cause. We should be glad to dedicate our best intelligence and energy to that end, for we know that an unfailing supply of food is the one great essential in winning the war. A widespread discussion of the food question will surely result in a better understanding, by the public and our government, of some of our many difficult problems, and the fundamental economic factors involved. It is only through a thorough knowledge and recognition of these difficulties, coupled with intelligent action, that food administration can be successful.

For more than sixty years the United States has ranked as the largest surplus nation in meat and other food products. Our unrivaled agricultural resources have permitted us to supply the rest of the world with a large share of its needed food. Thus we repaid the debtor balance contracted in the earlier periods of our national life. In the years immediately preceding the present war our exports of meat products were relatively less, but we still retained the leading position.

Our ability to increase our production need not be doubted, for we have not reached the maximum utilization of our agricultural and live-stock possibilities. The United States today produces one-third of the meat products of the civilized world, exclusive of China. Since the war commenced we have been exporting approximately 13 to 15 per cent of our production of hog products, and about 5 per cent of our beef products. Our exports of hog products have always constituted the largest percentage of meat exports; and they will likely continue in that proportion, at least so long as we raise the bulk of the world's corn crop.

Greatest Need Is for Hog Products.

The greatest need of our allies and their civilian population is hog products. For the purpose of increasing our production of hogs, the Food Administration established, until further notice, a minimum price on hogs. For next season's crop it announced a ratio based on the price of corn. That action was both timely and wise. It should secure the necessary increase in production, and at the same time protect the producer from unforeseen hazards. Although not a money guarantee, producers generally have construed it as such, and any failure of the Food Administration to make it good would be most unfortunate.

The purchase of meat supplies for the Allies, our army, our navy, the Red Cross, and the Belgian Relief has been centralized into one agency, which is operating directly through the Meat Division of the Food Administration. With the leverage of these large purchases, there is no reasonable doubt about the ability of our Government to maintain its guarantee as to hog prices.

The maintenance of reasonable prices on cattle and sheep will be much more difficult. On account of the smaller volume of such purchases, the market will be largely governed by the domestic demand. The broadening of this demand by encouraging consumption and increasing our Government's purchases would go far toward relieving the situation.

Another splendid act of the Meat Division of the Food Administration was to place all the meat-packers under license, fixing their profits and exercising a supervision over their operations. They are now a regulated monopoly. This, I believe, will prove a long step in the right direction, provided our Government will also see that fair and reasonable prices for livestock are paid by the monopoly which it is regulating. Unless this

is done, the producer will be worse off than before.

Stockmen Are Not Unpatriotic.

Farmers and stockmen are not lacking in patriotism; they loyally responded to the call for increased production. All that they ask is that the strong arm of our Government protect them from the disasters which may flow from abnormal production, or other causes over which they have no control. Such protection is imperative in order to insure that increased production which the Government seeks.

It is hardly necessary to point out to an audience of stockmen my reason for that statement. Those even partially familiar with the tragic history of the live-stock industry, caused by the overproduction and the tremendous decline in prices to a point below the cost of production, followed by acute shortage in supply and higher prices, will understand my reason.

Unprofitable returns to the stockgrower will in the future, as they always have in the past, result in a shortage. The same principle applies to every other line of industry. The Food Administration officials understand this, but the general public does not. Consumers seem to be of the opinion that farmers and stockmen should raise all the food products needed, regardless of the price. The Food Administration can readily ascertain the average reasonable cost of producing the different kinds of livestock, and its plain duty is to exercise all the powers

(Continued on page 24.)

MEATLESS DAYS HURT STOCKMEN.

Protests against beefless and muttonless days are being filed with the Government by the livestock interests. They do not object to a porkless day, since the Government has fixed a minimum price for their hogs. But meatless days they claim have reduced beef and mutton demand to such an extent that prices have fallen and production is threatened.

In addition to the action of the National Livestock Association at the Salt Lake convention, the following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the Illinois Livestock Association at Decatur, Ill., this week:

"Whereas, The State Live Stock Association of Illinois, at its annual meeting, pledges its membership to a full and active support and hearty co-operation with the Food Administration in its efforts to conserve and increase the production of meat; and

"Whereas, After full consideration of the effect of the observance of meatless days and the effect of various propaganda which naturally accompany such an order, it is our belief that this movement has had a more far-reaching effect than was originally anticipated by the Food Administration, and that such effect will ultimately curtail the production of meats to such an extent that it will more than offset the conservation effected by meatless days; and

"Whereas, Through the appeal of the Food Administration the farmers of this state, through their patriotic feeling and endeavor to co-operate with the Government, did put a large number of cattle on feed which, on account of the decline of from 3 cents to 4 cents a pound in the market, are now facing enormous financial losses and will naturally bring about the above mentioned conditions in the future, and believing that the cattle industry is of vital importance to the nation; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this association favors such modification of the meatless day order as will place no restriction on the use of beef or mutton, so long as the supply is adequate for domestic and foreign demands, believing that such action will greatly stimulate increased production of both beef and mutton, thereby bringing about the effect desired by the Food Administration."

PACKERS' COSTS RISE WITH INCREASED PRICES

Swift & Co. Annual Report Shows How All Figures Have Mounted

The report of the annual meeting of the stockholders of Swift & Company, which appeared in the last issue of The National Provisioner, showed a financial statement which was the largest in point of figures in the history of the company. Due to abnormal conditions existing during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1917, the company's earnings were the largest on record, and yet the earnings on the amount of business done were not large.

The company's distributive sales for the year totaled more than \$875,000,000, and the net profit on all operations was about \$34,000,000. Attention is called in the report to the fact that the company is now under Government regulation limiting its profits to 9 per cent.

The company paid over \$455,000,000 to livestock raisers during the year, or over \$141,000,000 more than the year before. The price paid for native beef cattle has doubled in ten years. The price paid for sheep and lambs has more than doubled, and the cost of hogs has increased two-and-a-half times. The price of meat did not advance as rapidly as the price of livestock.

The company voluntarily increased the wages of its employees twice during the year, and is now paying common labor 57 per cent. more than two years ago. The average paid to plant employees has increased 40 per cent. over two years ago.

Vice-President E. F. Swift Gives the Figures.

President Louis F. Swift being absent in the West, Vice-president Edward F. Swift presided, and in his address to the stockholders he said, among other things:

"Nineteen hundred and seventeen has been a year of abnormally high prices in general, and although the prices of livestock and meats have not risen as much as those of many other important commodities, record prices have been the rule in the livestock market."

"The highest prices paid for livestock in Chicago, together with the dates on which they were paid, were as follows:

	Date 1917.	Price per cwt.
Cattle	September 19.....	\$17.90
Hogs	August 21.....	20.00
Sheep	May 12.....	16.00
Lambs	May 17.....	20.60

"These prices, however, were for choice lots that topped the market on the respective dates. The actual payments per hundred-weight by Swift & Company at all plants for livestock for the fiscal years 1915, 1916, and 1917, were as follows:

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Cattle	\$7.10	\$7.21	\$8.66
Hogs	7.09	8.49	12.89
Sheep and lambs	7.85	9.16	12.79

"As a result of these high prices of 1917, we paid over \$455,000,000 to livestock raisers during the year, an increase of \$141,000,000 over 1916.

"The rapid increase in prices is further brought out by the following statement which showss the average prices paid by Swift & Company in December, 1916, and December, 1917, and the percentage of increase:

	Decem- ber, 1916.	Decem- ber, 1917.	Per Cent. Increase.
Cattle	\$7.10	\$8.81	24.1
Hogs	9.78	16.67	70.3
Sheep	11.58	15.06	30.1
Average	8.69	11.70	34.8

"Nineteen Hundred and Seventeen figures, issued by the Chicago Drovers' Journal, show that during the past ten years, the price of native beef cattle has doubled; that the price of sheep and lambs has more than doubled; and that the price of hogs has increased two and one-half times, as shown in the following statement:

	Native Beef Cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
1917	\$11.60	\$11.00	\$15.60	\$15.10
1907	5.80	5.25	7.05	6.10

The price of meat was also high, but did not advance as rapidly as the price of livestock, because of the higher values realized for by-products. The average wholesale prices of dressed beef at four large consuming centers for the six years, 1912 to 1917 inclusive, were as follows:

	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
New York	\$10.30	\$11.60	\$12.24	\$11.64	\$12.12	\$14.15
Philadelphia	10.13	11.56	12.33	11.57	12.11	14.22
Washington	9.86	11.40	12.19	11.63	11.56	13.67
Chicago	9.94	11.16	11.59	10.85	11.19	13.10
Average	10.06	11.43	12.06	11.42	11.82	13.78

The year was also marked by record receipts of cattle, which were the largest in the history of the country. When the 1916 marketings of cattle showed such an increase over previous years, it was commonly believed that this was done at the expense of the number of cattle remaining on farms, but the Secretary of Agriculture stated in his annual report that the number of live cattle on farms in January, 1917, had increased in spite of the greater slaughtering of the previous year.

We learn from the recently issued annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture that the record-breaking marketings of 1917 have again been accompanied by an increase in the number of cattle on farms, and that January, 1918, finds more than there were a year ago.

The number of hogs received at the central markets showed a slight decrease, as compared with 1916. The need for hog products on the part of our Allies will no doubt act as a stimulant for greater hog production in the near future. The number of sheep marketed also showed a decline as compared with 1916.

Investigation Will Prove the Facts.

The Federal Trade Commission has been investigating all phases of the meat industry, and its accountants have spent several months during the past year examining our books. We have given these accountants every facility, and believe that the investigation will be of value in helping to set at rest some of the unfounded statements that are commonly made to the effect that packers' profits are unreasonably high.

We feel sure that the result of the Federal Trade Commission investigation will substantiate the statements previously made by Swift & Co. that their profits are very reasonable, and while the profit is very small per dollar of sales, on the large volume of business transacted it has yielded a satisfactory return to the stockholders on their investment.

The Government has deemed it advisable to control by license the operation of all food distributing activities and in its control over the packing industry the Food Administration has limited our profits on slaughtering and meat packing to 9 per cent. on the money employed. This will not affect our dividend payments unfavorably.

Our profits during 1917, shown in the financial statement submitted by the treasurer, have been due in large degree to the continuous rise in values. Prices have advanced so rapidly and steadily that between the time of the slaughter of animals and the time of sales of the resulting meats and by-products, the enhancement of values has been much greater than we anticipated.

The total distributive sales for the year exceeded \$875,000,000.

Wages Have Been More Than Doubled.

Higher prices have been paid for fuel, supplies and labor. We have voluntarily increased the wages of employees twice during the year and three times since February, 1916. We are now paying common labor wages 57.1 per cent. higher than two years ago.

The average pay of women employed in our plants is \$12.20 per week with a guaranteed minimum of \$9 per week. The average wages paid to our plant employees have been increased over 40 per cent. in the last two years.

Our plant superintendents and office department managers have continuously worked to maintain the prevailing high degree of efficiency, in the face of the fact that already 2,600 employees have entered various branches of the United States service, and by the time those subject to draft have joined the colors, the total number will probably exceed 10,000 employees.

A military welfare association of employees has been formed with a membership of more than 6,000, to keep in touch with our men in the army and the navy and have them feel that the associates with whom they were formerly employed have a continuing interest in their welfare and activities.

The Employees' Benefit Association continues to be a source of great help in case of sickness and accidents.

Swift & Co.'s policy will be to maintain the uniform high standard of quality for their output and the highest possible state of efficiency in the service rendered to the livestock producer, on the one hand, and the retail distributor of our products on the other, the charge for profit on this service being so small as to make no appreciable difference to either of these factors in the price of the products handled.

We shall carry out this policy as a business duty, and in every other possible manner, including co-operation with the Government and the Food Administration, we shall do our utmost to help WIN THE WAR, which should be the ambition of every loyal individual and corporation.

RULE ON MEAT PACKING CASES.

The Federal meat inspection authorities have amended the rule regarding shipping packages as follows:

The revocation of paragraph 4, section 7, regulation 16, discontinues the requirement that shipping packages be made with projecting sides or grooves for the protection of domestic meat labels.

Many packing cases are now made of straw board and similar material which does not lend itself readily to protecting devices and in the interests of economy and the conservation of man power this paragraph is revoked and an opportunity given official establishments to demonstrate through the exercise of care in affixing the labels that the requirement as to grooves or projecting sides is no longer necessary for any form of package for domestic commerce.

IMPORTED PORK PRODUCTS.

Federal meat regulations regarding imported pork products have been amended as follows:

Paragraph 8, section 5, regulation 27, governs the importation of pork prepared customarily to be eaten without cooking. The amendment of this paragraph requires refrigeration at a temperature not higher than 5 deg. F. instead of 12 deg. F., which formerly obtained, and in lieu of freezing, the product must be cooked, or cured and handled in accordance with recent instructions issued by the Bureau.

This change is necessary in order to have import products conform to the requirements for such products prepared in the United States and to properly safeguard the health of consumers.

Do you want a good man? Or perhaps it is a position you are after. In either case, keep an eye on page 48. It will be worth your while.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

FIGURING HOG TESTS.

A Western pork packer writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We would appreciate your advice on the following: In figuring a hog test, what figure would be proper to use as a basis, the gross weight of the live hogs or the gross weight, less the dockage for stags and sows? Which would really be the weight we are interested in?

What is the custom of arriving at the dressed hog price, head on, lard in, feet on? That is, must same be figured out each time?

Have you a pig head test, jowl on? We thank you in advance for publishing this information.

In figuring hog tests we should say the actual weight and the actual cost should form the basis. By this we mean the weight of the hog paid for, no matter how much the "fill," so that the actual shrinkage may be arrived at.

To arrive at the yield of your "docked" hogs, the actual weight and actual cost must furnish the basis, and it is obviously the only way to get a true test.

To arrive at a close estimate of yields from different grades and weights of hogs, stags, rough heavies, sows, etc., should not be included, but uniform bunches of the different weights should be used, weighing up separately and following through carefully. Such tests must be accurate.

Tests are made to determine shrinkages, etc., also to find what particular cuts certain grades and weights are most profit-

ably made into. There is no use weighing up hogs for a "Wiltshire" test, for instance, if they are not suitable for that cut. If the whole receipts for a given time are to be figured up for net results, then, of course, everything is included at the actual weight and cost.

Hog yields will vary at different seasons of the year, from different sections of the country, and so on. Hence it is advisable to follow up a test system practically all the time. The packing business is no longer carried on by guesswork, but by accurate figuring.

In figuring dressed hogs costs and credits must be taken into account. Aside from the cost of the hog, there are other expenses, usually figured at so much per hundredweight (sometimes per hog), based on actual figures, which vary according to the economic operation of the plant. These costs include everything attachable to the "dressed hog" proposition up to loading on the cars. The credits are gut fat, plucks, bungs, casings, hair, tankage and blood.

Gut fat may be about 4 or 5 lbs. per hog, and yield say, 60 per cent. in rendered lard. Tankage and blood (exclusive of concentrated tankage) on a dry basis, may be 7 or 8 pounds per hog. Hair, according to time of year, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 lb. per hog. Heart and liver (lungs are tanked), guts and casings, are all figured at current values.

There is also shrinkage from the live to the dressed hot weight of the hog, and the cooler shrinkage. The former varies. Good solid hogs shrink about 20 per cent., and $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. in the cooler. But as a rule a lower yield than this may be expected and will obtain.

Knowing what your debits and credits amount to, and given the weight of the chilled hog, the cost to the house is easily determined. Get at the actual facts by making tests. Each item on the credit list

is worth so much per hog, according to current values. The price of the live hog varies, but the house costs may be fixed.

Do not know just what you mean by a pig head test, jowl on. If you mean what percentage of the live weight does a head represent, we should say, with the tongue and cheek meat out, around 5 per cent. Usually it is more profitable to trim out the heads; tongue, cheek meat, head meat, brains, fat, ears, snouts, etc., the jowls being either put into lard or dry salt.

A test of ten dressed hogs, cut, showed: Tongues, 13 lbs.; cheek meat, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; heads, 124 lbs. The live weight is not given, but the cuts and miscellany—spareribs, feet, leaflard, fat, lean, trimmings, neck bones, kidneys, etc., weighed $1,781\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

In this instance you see the heads were about 7 per cent. of the chilled weight of the hogs, more fat or jowl than usual, being left on the head, no doubt.

Another test with 4 sows weighing 1,620 lbs., live weight, showed: Heads, 81 lbs.; tongues, 7 lbs.; cheek meat, 8 lbs.; total, 96 lbs., or 6 per cent. of the live weight.

KEEP YOUR LIBERTY BOND.

The man who subscribes for a Government bond, and is advertised as a patriot for doing so, is not a patriot if he immediately sells that bond on the market when he does not imperatively need the money. It is not mere subscription to a bond that helps the Government; it is by actually lending money to the Government and not by merely promising it and shifting the load to some one else that the citizen really helps in this great time.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

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New York and
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**Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association**

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TRADE BOYCOTT PROPOSED

Five hundred thousand American business men are voting, through their commercial organizations, on the question of notifying the business men of Germany that they will not re-establish trade relations with Germany unless a government, responsible to the people, is given power. The message is contained in a referendum submitted to its membership by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The proposed action, it should be distinctly understood, has no thought of revenge or punishment, but is based upon the logic that only through industrial intercourse with the United States can the military party of Germany get the sinews with which to precipitate a second great world war.

The message, which American business men are considering is as follows:

Whereas, The size of Germany's present armament and her militaristic attitude have

been due to the fact that her government is a military autocracy, not responsible to the German people; and

Whereas, The size of the German armament after the war will be the measure of the greatness of the armament forced on all nations; and

Whereas, Careful analysis of economic conditions shows that the size of Germany's future armament will fundamentally depend on her after-war receipts of raw materials and profits from her foreign trade; and

Whereas, In our opinion the American people for the purpose of preventing an excessive armament will assuredly enter into an economic combination against Germany if governmental conditions in Germany make it necessary for self-defense; and

Whereas, We believe the American people will not join in discrimination against German goods after the war if the danger of excessive armament has been removed by the fact that the German government has in reality become a responsible instrument controlled by the German people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America earnestly calls the attention of the business men of Germany to these conditions and urges them also to study this situation and to cooperate to the end that a disastrous economic war may be averted and that a lasting peace may be made more certain.

If the proposed action carries, the industrial leaders of Germany, who with the military party constitute the most powerful caste in Germany, will be bluntly told that Germany must choose a responsible government to conclude a just peace or suffer the consequences of an outlaw after the war. She will be denied economic intercourse with her best customer—the United States. The message could not fail of its purpose, as Germany cannot hope for years to come to re-establish satisfactory trade relations with Great Britain, Italy or France.

No single action by the United States can be calculated to go further than this proposed action of America's business men. It is more potent in its authority, perhaps, than any similar warning coming from official sources. The difference lies in the fact that Germany might doubt whether Congress would sanction a treaty with the Allies for a trade boycott of Germany, or that the people would abide by such a treaty were it made. This, on the other hand, would be direct notice to German business men that the business men of America have taken a concerted stand to close trade to Germany as long as it remains an outlaw.

The further fact should be borne in mind that the proposal to discriminate against German trade after the war is not at variance with the President's announced policy not to continue after the war policies which would engender hatred among the nations. Quite the contrary, it might be said to constitute the second great drive to compel responsible government in Germany, the first

being directed to the constitutionalists within the empire.

One paragraph in the President's recent statement of war aims—a paragraph, by the way, while it was not understood in this country will be appreciated in Berlin—indicates that the President's thought is along similar lines to the views expressed in the referendum. He says:

"The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

The distinction should be kept clearly in mind that there is no thought of revenge or punishment for past wrongs. German business men are to be told in so many words that America, in common with other nations, supplied Germany with the raw materials, and the sinews with which she made herself ready to turn these assets against the world that had supplied her. It would be poor business not to profit by this experience, the referendum implies. If Germany wants the trade of the United States she can have it, but only upon these terms—a stable government in Germany to guarantee the future peace of the world.

FOOD SAVING ONLY BEGINS

Food saving is a progressive game. Most people assumed that their duty to the Nation in this matter had been done when they signed the food pledge for one wheatless and one meatless meal daily and the clean plate, writes James H. Collins of the Food Administration. But to this scheme were quickly added the beefless day, which was soon made meatless, and the wheatless day, and next year there will probably be the porkless day and a definite program on sugar designed to conserve the year's supply 10 or 15 per cent.

When Congress passed the draft law that was only the beginning of our Army. The men had to go to camp and train, and they must be kept in strenuous training until they reach the western front. So with ships and munitions. Passing the law and laying out the plan was merely the beginning in dealing with problems that we shall have with us until peace comes again—and perhaps afterwards.

And it is so with food saving. This is a volunteer movement. It is an educational movement. As fast as the American people enlist and learn to save by the elimination of waste and the use of substitute food staples, greater requirements will be made of them. Food saving is not something that you merely assent to and observe in a passive way. It is a positive movement; it is going somewhere, and it will go as fast as the American people learn and co-operate. It is a movement that calls for teamwork and leadership.

January 19, 1918

TRADE GLEANINGS

It is reported that a 4 story addition will be built to Swift & Company's plant at Sedalia, Mo.

An addition, to increase the storage capacity about one third, will be built by the W. F. Culvers Fertilizer Co., Camilla, Ga.

Fire of unknown origin damaged Swift & Company's plant at Morris avenue and Twenty-first street, Birmingham, Ala. to the extent of \$5,000.

A six-story, 90 by 120 feet, factory of reinforced concrete will be erected by the Van Idertine Company, Long Island City, N. Y., and will cost about \$75,000.

Ashmeade F. Pringle, Charleston, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 by Ashmeade F. Pringle, F. E. Barron and Huger Sinkler, to deal in fertilizer, etc.

The Ohio State Provision Co., Sandusky, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by Louis Schneider, G. R. Walsh, Sam Shindel, John K. Nece and Agnes Lynch.

The death has been announced of Henry M. Taylor, vice-president and treasurer of the Remington Machine Company, manufacturers of refrigerating machinery at Wilmington, Del., on January 14.

Phillips & Bass Cattle Co., Orlando, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 with P. Phillips as president; A. F.

Bass, vice president and Della Phillips, secretary and treasurer.

Jacob Feinberg & Co., formerly Feinberg-O'Connell Co., opened their new wholesale meat and provision plant at 223 Fifth Street North, Minneapolis, Minn., Monday, January 14. Several thousand people attended the opening, and refreshments were served.

The Lion Soap Products Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., to manufacture soap and chemicals, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by A. de Gobi, 215 East 79th Street; L. S. Furman, 356 East 12th Street, both of New York, N. Y., and J. S. McCullough, Hoboken, N. J.

CHECK ON ALL TRADING.

The close watch which is being kept by the Food Administration on all transactions in cottonseed products is indicated by the following notice under date of January 12 sent to Texas traders by the state administrator, E. A. Peden, of Houston:

All Texas brokers are hereby directed to mail me daily copies of all confirmations or contracts covering all transactions in cottonseed products, except linters, and report to me immediately relative any buyer who offers or endeavors to buy prime crude cotton oil at less than 17½ cents per pound. All Texas refiners and compound makers are directed to send me daily full information of

their transactions in crude and refined cottonseed oil, including date of sales, names buyers or sellers, price, quantity and time of shipment. No violations in any way of any rule or regulation will be permitted.

DECEMBER OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of December, 1917, was 16,934,884 lbs. uncolored and 222,075 lbs. colored, a total of 17,156,959 lbs. This was a quarter of a million pounds more than the preceding month. Compared to a year ago, it was three million pounds more. Renovated butter production in the Chicago district in October totaled 464,500 lbs.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
December, 1916	14,004,048
January, 1917	11,543,514
February	12,363,254
March	13,704,034
April	13,924,059
May	14,760,378
June	10,648,162
July	9,520,793
August	11,644,228
September	15,617,374
October	19,076,596
November	16,917,082
December	17,156,959

MEAT SUPPLIES IN 1917.

Official reports of receipts of livestock at nine leading markets for the year 1917 show that cattle receipts at those points increased 2½ million head over the previous year. Hog marketing decreased nearly 4½ million head during the year, and receipts of sheep and lambs decreased about one million head. A synopsis of the official figures of receipts at these nine markets for the year, with totals compared, is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,209,427	610,844	7,168,852	3,595,228
Kansas City	2,640,145	262,108	2,276,065	1,498,550
Omaha	1,719,822	*	2,796,596	3,016,631
St. Louis	1,399,370	*	2,696,034	529,132
St. Joseph	605,432	64,735	1,920,177	678,853
Sioux City	678,986	27,732	2,149,115	267,441
Denver	616,017	37,360	351,963	2,059,898
St. Paul	982,455	214,644	1,927,932	429,617
Fort Worth	1,646,110	313,427	1,062,021	405,810

TL. 12 m., '17 13,497,794 1,530,850 22,349,645 12,481,160
TL. 12 m., '16 16,776,743 1,143,304 26,774,229 13,479,342

Receipts for December, 1917, at these points were as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	322,115	39,713	786,082	336,060
Kansas City	222,309	15,405	212,497	131,011
Omaha	142,179	*	200,067	252,000
St. Louis	122,791	*	232,452	37,313
St. Joseph	56,045	5,443	165,071	52,090
Sioux City	49,763	1,328	176,644	42,877
Denver	56,068	3,548	29,260	135,575
St. Paul	75,618	10,852	245,739	27,452
Fort Worth	117,422	20,115	70,356	10,821

TL. Dec., '17 1,164,397 96,404 2,147,477 1,025,208
TL. Dec., '16 914,671 58,382 3,082,736 1,021,042

*Calves not separately reported.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Markets Irregular—Proposals by Government and Other Officials—Peace Reports Have Little Effect—General Political Advices Conflicting—Weather Conditions Against Trade—Shortage of Fuel Also a Factor.

The provision market has been more unsettled; there has been no important weakness noted in the general price list, but the feeling in the trade has been disturbed. Various proposals by Government officials and other officials have served to aggravate this nervousness, while the entire trade was upset by the severe wintry weather and the fuel shortage. Scarcity of cars and tie-ups on the railroads made the movement of hog products very difficult, and the movement of hogs was also interfered with, while there were closings of packing plants at western and other points, due to the coal famine. Various sections in the west said that the recent blizzard weather was the worst in fifty years.

There were other advices indicating that live-stock in some of the principal western yards was hit hard by the storm, and many head of cattle and hogs were frozen. These conditions will probably be reflected in the reports of hog slaughtering, which will be available very soon. For the week taking in operations just before the blizzard, the slaughtering of hogs at western points totaled 846,000, against 649,00 the previous week and 961,000 last year, bringing the total for the winter season up to 7,141,000 against 10,092,000 a year ago. It is believed that the movement of hogs will show moderate increase with the improvement in the weather conditions and the more drastic rulings concerning railroads, whereby movement will be increased. As it is, there has been some hesitation on the part of the shippers to move their hogs because of the delay in transportation. Hogs have been on the road for days longer than would ordinarily be the case and there are increased handling charges, including greater feeding costs, while

the condition of the hog arrivals has been lowered.

Live stock representatives are again making pleas for protection of their interests through greater feeding privileges, restriction of exports of some of the feeds, especially cottonseed cake and meal. Government financial aid when necessary, permission for packers to own and operate large retail markets in large cities, and relief, temporarily, of the embargoes on beef and mutton on meatless days, and limit the use of pork to four days a week.

Meanwhile there are other steps being taken to decrease consumption of food products. There is a new bill in Congress, aimed especially at hotels and restaurants, with the object of curtailing the consumption of all foodstuffs, especially meats. On the other hand, there is also evidence of more voluntary restriction in the consumption of foodstuffs. Labor uncertainty is leading to this. Recent disturbances caused by the shortage of fuel and subsequent announcement of curtailment in operation by all non-essential industries served to aggravate the sore spots in the cost of living. The net result is believed to be in the form of lessened home consumption of meats. Recently there has been less Government buying, but the needs of the Government are believed to be so large that frequent buying of important amounts is anticipated.

The stocks of hog products at leading western points are moving slowly. Distribution has been hampered by the transportation and fuel scarcity. The mid-month statement of Chicago provision stocks follows:

	Jan. 15.	Dec. 31.
New pork, bbls.	2,575	1,604
Old pork, bbls.	10	175
New lard, lbs.	6,026,000	6,638,000
Old lard, lbs.	6,142,000	8,137,000
Other lard, lbs.	10,679,000	11,632,000
Short ribs lbs.	7,095,000	6,564,000

The export movement of hog products is rather small, delayed to no little extent by the same transportation conditions, and the

fewer departures of vessels, which in turn were also held in port because of the absence of fuel. Since November 1 the pork exports have been only 844,000 lbs., which is a decrease of more than two million as compared with a year ago, while shipments of bacon and hams were 103,000,000 lbs., a decrease of about 82,000,000 lbs. as compared with a year ago, and lard exports were about 36,000,000 lbs., a decrease of about 57,000,000 lbs. While the export statistics are rather incomplete, a smaller movement is apparent.

BEEF.—A quiet trade is noted, but prices are strong, due to the light receipts. Mess, \$31@32; packet, \$32@33; family, \$34@36; East India, \$52@54.

LARD.—The market is quiet, but prices are firm, due to the light hog receipts, the result of railroad and weather conditions. Quoted: City, \$25, nom.; Western, \$25.30@25.40; Middle West, \$25.30@25.40, nom.; refined Continental, \$27; South American, \$27.25; Brazilian kegs, \$28.25; compounds, \$22½@23½c., nom.

PORK.—The trade is quiet, but values are firm. The Western market holds firm on light receipts. Quoted: Mess, \$50@50.50; clear, \$50@56, and family, \$54@55.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

DO NOT LOOK FOR HIGHER HOGS.

Expert View Is That Plentiful Supplies Will Keep Prices Down.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, Jan. 15, 1918.—Receipts of hogs in 11 principal markets for the first two days this week are 140,000 less than for the corresponding days a week ago, and 204,000 less than a year ago. Receipts of hogs in the same markets so far this year are 568,000 less than for the same period a year ago. Receipts of cattle in seven western markets for the first two days this week are 69,000 less than for the corresponding days last week, and 63,000 less than a year ago. Combined receipts of sheep in the same markets for the first two days this week are 41,000 less than for the corresponding period last

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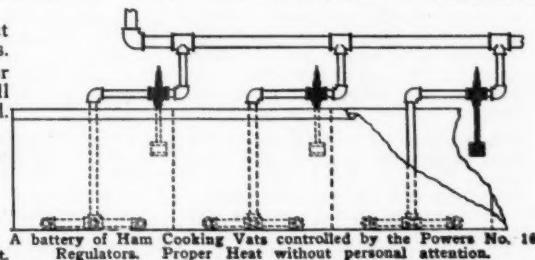
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January 19, 1918

week, and about the same amount less than a year ago.

The shortage of live stock for the first two days this week, as compared to last week, furnishes a good idea of how seriously weather conditions have affected the live-stock receipts. The bigger receipts today in Omaha, St. Joseph and Sioux City indicate much better railroad conditions in that district, and with weather conditions back

to normal we expect heavy supplies of live-stock next week. As soon as the railroads can furnish transportation we expect hog receipts in January and February to tax the railroads' capacity for cars and a lower hog market, prices probably down to \$15.50 for an average drove of hogs in the Chicago market.

We find a great many experts, however, who do not agree with us in this opinion,

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, January 10, 1918, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil. Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Bacon and Hams. Pkgs.	Tallow. Boxes.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.
*Various, various	2350	5401	10456	500 150
Total	2350	5401	10456	500 150

*Details withheld by steamship companies.

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mands of the refrigerating plants. The superiority of Westinghouse Electrical Equipment is unquestioned. This is proven by the fact that among our many satisfied users are a number of the largest and most progressive refrigerating plants in the United States. The Book "Motor-Driven Refrigeration and Ice Making Machinery" tells the story. Send for your copy.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

and cite present hog prices in Buffalo as the basis for their opinion that hog prices will not decline, but from now on will work higher. Yesterday hog prices in Buffalo advanced 40c. to 50c., with best hogs selling there at \$18.30. As a contrast, prices quoted in Omaha were 20c. to 30c. lower, with best hogs selling at \$16.25, showing a spread of \$2.35 in top prices between these two markets. The top on hogs in Chicago yesterday was \$16.60, and to-day the top is \$16.55. It is claimed that Buffalo and the East will from now on be active buyers in all western markets, owing to the supply of hogs in the East being low. We, of course, realize it is the custom in Ohio and Indiana to market hogs early, and Buffalo and the East take a great many hogs from those states, but we have noticed that the heaviest buying in Western markets for Eastern shipment is usually in February.

This year, with the great inducement to feeders to feed the great quantity of soft corn, we think Ohio and Indiana are holding back hogs, just as they are in the Western states, and we see no reason why the hog supply from Ohio and Indiana this year will not be as liberal as from the Western states. Therefore, it is our opinion that after weather conditions are back to normal there will be a plentiful supply of hogs from all states, and prices in Buffalo will be back to conditions previous to the storm, and the demand from that district will not be great until the middle of February.

The future provision market showed strength at one time to-day, probably due to the light hog receipts and the decrease in Chicago stocks of provisions, especially in lard and some of the meat cuts. We think the decrease in stocks of provisions is due to the cutting off of hog receipts by the stormy weather, and we are inclined to the selling side on all bulges, as we expect the hog receipts will be heavy for the next two months. We realize that all meat supplies will be required, but at this particular time of year, with hog receipts heavy and a declining hog market probable, we expect provisions to sell lower.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Jan. 12, 1918, with comparisons:

From—	Week	Week From Nov. 1, Jan. 12, '17.	Jan. 13, '17, to Jan. 12, 1918.
	To—	1917	1918.
United Kingdom..	215	33
Continent	42	
So. & Cen. Am.	571	1,706
West Indies	141	2,002
Br. No. Am. Col.	70	185
Other countries		294
Total	1,039	4,220

From—	MEATS, LBS.	Total Week	13,814,000	103,000,000
	PORK, BBLS.			
United Kingdom..	1,023,000	9,282,000	62,659,000	
Continent	1,349,000	3,943,000	38,262,000	
So. & Cen. Am. ....	.....	84,000	428,000	
West Indies .....	.....	401,000	1,533,000	
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....		11,000	
Other countries .....	.....	104,000	107,000	
Total .....	.....	2,372,000	13,814,000	103,000,000

From—	LARD, LBS.	Total Week	5,488,000	86,166,000
	Pork, bbls.			
United Kingdom..	2,456,000	2,456,000	2,270,000	
Continent	230,000	2,386,000	35,193,000	
So. & Cen. Am. ....	.....	606,000	198,000	
West Indies .....	.....	35,000	434,000	
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....		35,000	
Other countries .....	.....	6,000	38,000	
Total .....	.....	230,000	5,488,000	86,166,000

From—	RECAPITULATION OF THIS WEEK'S EXPORTS.		
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,372,000	13,814,000	5,488,000
Total Week .....	.....	2,372,000	230,000
Previous week .....	.....	2,948,000	63,000
Two weeks ago..	1,604	8,616,000	402,000
Cor. week last yr.	1,039	13,814,000	5,488,000

From	COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
	Nov. 1, '17.	Same time to Jan. 12, '18.	Last year	Decrease.
Pork, bbls.	944,000	9,000,000	2,156,000	
Meats, lbs.	103,000,000	185,040,000	82,040,000	
Lard, lbs.	36,166,000	68,228,000	67,118,000	

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has been quiet, with only a small business done; there is a feeling of uncertainty, due to the political conditions, and to the internal troubles of the country. These latter are mainly in the way of transportation and shortage of fuel, while the emergency orders issued by Government officials for the curtailment of production not absolutely necessary, tended to further find important place in this set of uncertain factors. There seems to be a general tendency to proceed slowly.

It is generally said that the production of tallow is light, and therefore there is no selling pressure. The movement of cattle has been restricted by the unfavorable car situation, and the severe wintry weather of late; labor troubles have also contributed to the holding down of production. On the other hand, there is quite a little economy in the use of fats and greases, which is a partial offset to the limited supplies.

South American tallow is not moving so freely, and the basis is just slightly above the level of city special tallows here. It is believed that offerings from South America will show intermittent increases, however. Tonnage conditions constitute the most important factor against a larger business in these foreign tallows.

Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 17c. nominal, and city specials at 17½c. nominal, loose.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is steady at 18@18½c. There has been a little more buying for compound lard makers recently, due to reduction of their stocks; transportation conditions have hindered the movement of stuff.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Trade is rather quiet, partly due to transportation conditions, but prices were stronger. Spot stuff is scarce. There were sales to arrive from the coast at 16½c. f. o. b. Spot is quoted at 18½@18½c. for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—The market is rather quiet, but prices hold firm with a fair demand for refined noted. The market for crude is now quoted at \$18.65@18.75 in bbls.

COCONUT OIL.—Offerings remain light, but values are stronger. Demand is said to

be quiet. Japanese oil is held at 16@16½c. for nearby shipment. Ceylon, 17½@18c. in bbls.; Cochin, 18½@19c., in bbls.

PALM OIL.—The market is firm, with stocks light and prices nominal. It is understood a fair amount has been released for use in the tin plate industry. Prime, red, spot, 28c., nom.; Lagos, spot, 31@32c., nom.; to arrive, 28c.; palm kernel, 17½@18c., nom., in bbls. Wigar, 28@29c.

OLEO OIL.—Trade continues quiet, but prices are firmly held. Extras are quoted at 23@23½c., according to quality.

PEANUT OIL.—The market is strong, with offerings from producers small. Demand is quiet, however, due to the railroad conditions. Prices quoted, crude, tanks, at \$1.38@1.39.

NEATSFoot OIL.—Prices were firmer, with a fair consuming demand reported. Stocks are only moderate and offerings light. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$2.70; 30, \$2.55@2.60, and prime, \$1.30@1.85.

GREASE.—A light trade is reported, but values are firmly held and offerings rather small. Quoted: Yellow, 16@16½c., nom.; bone, 16½@17c., nom.; house, 16@16½c., nom.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, January 17, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers, 60 days	4.72
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days	4.71½
Commercial, 90 days	4.69%
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	5.77%
Commercial, sight	5.71%
Bankers' cables	5.69
Bankers' checks	5.71
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	42½
Commercial, 60 days	42½
Bankers' sight	43
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks	30½
Bankers' cables	31

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver-	Glas-	Rotter-	Copen-
	pool.	gow.	dam.	hagen.
Beef, tierces	\$7.00	\$4.00	375c.	425c.
Pork, barrels	7.00	4.00	375c.	425c.
Bacon	7.00	4.00	375c.	425c.
Canned meats	7.00	4.00	375c.	425c.
Lard, tierces	7.00	4.00	375c.	425c.
Tallow	7.00	4.00	375c.	425c.
Cottonseed oil	7.00	....	375c.	425c.
Oil cake	7.00	....	....	250c.
Butter	7.00	4.00	375c.	500c.
No rates to Hamburg.				

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, January 16, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 24c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 22½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 22½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 24c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 23c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 19½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 19½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 19c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 20½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 30c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 28c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 28c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, January 17, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 29@31c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 31c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 28c.; city steam lard 25½c.; city dressed hogs, 24½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25c.; skinned shoulders, 23c.; boneless butts, 27c.; Boston butts, 26c.; lean trimmings, 22c.; regular trimmings, 20c.; spare ribs, 19c.; neck ribs, 8@9c.; kidneys, 11c.; tails, 16c.; livers, 7½c.; snouts, 13@14c.; pig tongues, 20c.

CEYLON and COCHIN COCONUT OIL

IN BARRELS

PROMPT DELIVERY

TALLOW, GREASE and ALL SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

Office and Warehouse

383 West Street

:-:

New York City

January 19, 1918

LIVESTOCK MEN DEMAND PROFITS.

(Continued from page 16.)

it possesses to see that such prices are paid as will cover that cost, with a reasonable profit.

Patriotism and Increased Production.

Defending livestock raisers against the charge of profiteering, President Pryor said:

The urgent need of the time is increased production of the necessities of life. The impression is gaining ground among the population of our cities—especially the manufacturing centers—that the farmers and ranchmen are making exorbitant profits from the operation of the farms and ranches of this country. I fear that men high up in authority are lending a willing ear to this idea.

The consumers, who outnumber the producers many times, take into consideration only the one fact—namely, that they are paying a high price for what they consume, compared with a few years ago. They do not stop to consider the high cost of everything, including labor, necessary to produce that which they consume.

We are criticised as not being patriotic because, in such times as these, we want to produce live stock at a reasonable profit. In my opinion, the first and highest proof of patriotism is to give our sons to the cause for which we are fighting; the second test is giving one's time without compensation—which many patriotic men and women are doing; the third is subscriptions to the Red Cross, the Army Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.; and the last is the purchase of Liberty Bonds.

It would be an unfair test of patriotism to expect farmers and stockmen to produce at a loss that which our allies and our army must have. Give us a reasonable profit, and the test of our patriotism will come when we dispose of that profit; and I wager my existence that the farmer and stockman of this country will meet the issue in the right spirit.

Take away the producers' profits, and they will have nothing with which to show their patriotism. Allow them to make a fair profit on their investment, and it will stimulate them to greater efforts, that they may make more money with which to help their country; thus securing the much-needed increased production, as well as placing in the hands of the stockman and farmer funds which will enable them to do their full share toward helping their country by donations and subscriptions.

Applauds the Meat Investigation.

Referring to the investigation of the livestock and meat industry by the Federal Trade Commission, the president says:

This investigation is now being intelligently and diligently pursued. Public hearings are being held, at which facts of vital importance are brought to light. It is highly important that the Federal Trade Commission should have the assistance and advice of our Market Committee and its attorney, Mr. Walter L. Fisher, during the investigation. A government inquiry without the active co-operation of the producers, thereby showing their continual interest, cannot accomplish the best results. Equally important with bringing out the facts is the report of the Federal Trade Commission, including its recommendations for placing our industry on a sound economic basis.

Only by constantly working with the commission can we hope to secure such recommendations as will adequately protect our interests. When that report is before Congress, our work will not be finished; we shall then have to devote our energies to securing legislation which will make the recommendations effective. There is, indeed, most important and strenuous work ahead, if we are not to lose the benefit of what has been done during the past two years—not to mention the money expended.

If your Market Committee is to do effective work in the future, there must be no question about its financial support, and I heartily recommend that you respond liber-

ally to its needs. It is extremely necessary that its plans should be carried to completion; for there is no other line of effort which will bring in greater financial returns to the members of this association. The system of control and regulation inaugurated by the Food Administration should be made permanent through the efforts and recommendations of the Federal Trade Commission. In this way the evils we started out to correct may be completely eliminated.

Fund to Push the Investigation.

Conforming to President Pryor's suggestions, the convention adopted a resolution to raise a fund of \$30,000 to keep a committee at Washington to push the Government investigation. President L. F. Swift of Swift & Company, who was present and addressed the convention, offered to subscribe \$1,000 to this fund. In his address Mr. Swift said the packers welcomed Government regulation and control, and called attention to the fact that they were already under regulations limiting their profits to 9 per cent. per annum.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from the port of New York during the ten-day period ending December 20, 1917, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service in detail as follows:

HOGS.—British West Indies, 4 hd.

BACON.—Bermuda, 535 lbs.; British Guiana, 588 lbs.; British South Africa, 90 lbs.; British West Indies, 196 lbs.; Costa Rica, 300 lbs.; Cuba, 85,930 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 303 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 680 lbs.; England, 6,584,589 lbs.; France, 948,556 lbs.; Greece, 11,000 lbs.; Haiti, 100 lbs.; Jamaica, 211 lbs.; Peru, 2,916 lbs.; Scotland, 566,413 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 220 lbs.; Venezuela, 8 lbs. Total, 8,202,635 lbs.

CURED HAMS.—Bermuda, 2,225 lbs.; Brazil, 4,569 lbs.; British Guiana, 20,596 lbs.; British West Indies, 6,594 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,200 lbs.; Cuba, 66,982 lbs.; Denmark, 2,268 lbs.; England, 11,098,614 lbs.; France, 93,650 lbs.; French Guiana, 1,097 lbs.; French West Indies, 5,427 lbs.; Guatemala, 300 lbs.; Haiti, 5,190 lbs.; Honduras, 815 lbs.; Jamaica, 212 lbs.; Panama, 1,671 lbs.; San Domingo, 6,400 lbs.; Scotland, 689,697 lbs.; Spain, 1,566 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 55,077 lbs.; Venezuela, 3,151 lbs. Total, 12,067,301 lbs.

LARD.—British South Africa, 825 lbs.; Cuba, 177,451 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,411 lbs.; England, 290,196 lbs.; France, 224,577 lbs.; Jamaica, 720 lbs.; Netherlands, 2,603,796 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,800 lbs.; Scotland, 261,000 lbs. Total, 3,566,766 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—Bermuda, 8,730 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,000 lbs.; Cuba, 1,115 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 10,261 lbs.; Panama, 160,996 lbs. Total, 183,102 lbs.

FRESH PORK.—Barbados, 10,000 lbs.; British Guiana, 800 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 800 lbs.; France, 36,084 lbs. Total, 47,684 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Barbados, 47,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 3,550 lbs.; British Guiana, 32,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 9,500 lbs.; Cuba, 15,600 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,652 lbs.; French Guiana, 14,700 lbs.; French West Indies, 10,000 lbs.; Haiti, 6,800 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,700 lbs.; Newfoundland, 80,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 12,400 lbs. Total, 242,202 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Argentina, 11,137 lbs.; Bermuda, 9,000 lbs.; British Guiana, 177 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 76 lbs.; England, 81,581 lbs.; France, 2,244 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 1,242 lbs.; San Domingo, 104 lbs.; Uruguay, 1,363 lbs. Total, 106,924 lbs.

CANNED SAUSAGE.—Bermuda, 18,000 lbs.; British Guiana, 272 lbs.; British South Africa, 470 lbs.; British West Indies, 92 lbs.; Columbia, 60 lbs.; Cuba, 1,452 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 150 lbs.; England, 2,500 lbs.; French West Indies, 150 lbs.; Greece, 10,000

lbs.; San Domingo, 560 lbs.; Uruguay, 1,200 lbs.; Venezuela, 120 lbs. Total, 35,026 lbs.

OTHER SAUSAGE.—British East Africa, 210 lbs.; British South Africa, 2,020 lbs.; Cuba, 6,835 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 250 lbs.; England, 48,805 lbs.; France, 15,360 lbs.; French West Indies, 200 lbs.; Haiti, 1,300 lbs.; Mexico, 1,250 lbs.; Peru, 30 lbs.; San Domingo, 14,880 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 940 lbs.; Venezuela, 81 lbs. Total, 92,161 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from the port of New York during the ten-day period ending December 20, 1917, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service as follows:

CATTLE.—Bermuda, 60 hd.

PICKLED BEEF.—Barbados, 9,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 800 lbs.; Bolivia, 720 lbs.; British Guiana, 64,500 lbs.; British South Africa, 2,600 lbs.; British West Indies, 700 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,076 lbs.; French Guiana, 3,000 lbs.; Haiti, 2,200 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,500 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,600 lbs.; Netherlands, 209,000 lbs. Total, 298,696 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—Danish West Indies, 800 lbs.; France, 2,001,800 lbs.; Italy, 124,700 lbs. Total, 2,127,300 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Bermuda, 740 lbs.; British Guiana, 700 lbs.; British West Indies, 200 lbs.; Cuba, 3,750 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 395 lbs.; French West Indies, 500 lbs.; Haiti, 3,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 680 lbs. Total, 9,965 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Bermuda, 600 lbs.; Newfoundland, 116,000 lbs. Total, 116,600 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Argentina, 100 gals.

TALLOW.—British South Africa, 530 lbs.

CANNED BEEF (Value).—Argentina, \$2,996; Bermuda, \$391; Brazil, \$25; British Guiana, \$496; British South Africa, \$609; British West Indies, \$27; Cuba, \$625; Danish West Indies, \$207; Dutch East Indies, \$2,488; Dutch West Indies, \$22; England, \$110,932; France, \$4,859; French Guiana, \$95; Haiti, \$69; Newfoundland, \$1,893; Panama, \$1,608; Peru, \$308; Portuguese Africa, \$596; San Domingo, \$135; Trinidad, Island of, \$360; Uruguay, \$1,141. Total, \$129,930.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Bermuda, \$60; British West Indies, \$5; Chile, \$19; Cuba, \$2,336; Danish West Indies, \$90; England, \$13,614; Guatemala, \$24; Haiti, \$132; San Domingo, \$421; Trinidad, Island of, \$3,578; Venezuela, \$40. Total, \$20,319.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from the port of New York during the ten-day period ending December 20, 1917, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service in detail as follows:

BUTTER.—Bermuda, 5,040 lbs.; British Honduras, 850 lbs.; Cuba, 920 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,426 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 67 lbs.; England, 572,695 lbs.; France, 22 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,825 lbs.; Haiti, 1,120 lbs.; Panama, 6,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,026 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 22,060 lbs. Total, 617,051 lbs.

EGGS.—Cuba, 30 dz.; England, 232,500 dz.; Newfoundland, 4,500 lbs. Total, 237,030 dz.

CHEESE.—Argentina, 1,650 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,811 lbs.; British Honduras, 560 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,886 lbs.; British West Indies, 50 lbs.; Chile, 600 lbs.; Colombia, 26 lbs.; Cuba, 1,677 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,197 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 600 lbs.; France, 3,000 lbs.; Haiti, 580 lbs.; Panama, 3,442 lbs.; Peru, 792 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,948 lbs.; Spain, 6,700 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 2,450 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,205 lbs. Total, 46,174 lbs.

SEAL-SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Seal meat promises to become a market specialty in canned goods, being under investigation by the United States Bureau of Fisheries, and seal casings for sausage are suggested as a substitute for hog and sheep sausage casings.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Conditions Unsettled—Crude Oil Situation

Mixed—Consumers Not Anxious Buyers

—Contract Market at New York Dull but Firm—Unconfirmed Reports of Impending Government Changes.

There have been reports reaching the trade that regulations governing trading in cottonseed oil as laid down by the Government would be altered. These advices were doubtless in the way of rumors, as they were very conflicting. Some of the reports were that the basis of crude oil was to be raised slightly, while others were that the basis would be lowered. Authorities in a position to know say that the Government may allow crude oil mills to add slightly to the basis of 17.50c. per lb. for crude oil, because of carrying charges, which naturally amount to something as the months roll by.

The rumors that lower prices than 17.50c. would be suggested by the Government were doubtless brought about by the indefinite reports from the southwest of mills being willing to sell at around 17.25c. The entire situation is looked upon as much confused. There must necessarily be a hitch in the working of the Government program, as stuff is not moving as readily as was at first anticipated, and the clauses regarding the length of time that oil may be held are

naturally giving trouble. There is a general tendency among the large interests to cooperate, however, and the rough places in the regulations governing the trade may gradually be smoothed.

Consumers of cotton oil show no more disposition to buy now than was the case a few weeks ago. It is believed that, on account of the high prices, substitution of other oils is taking place wherever possible, and there is considerable economy being practised. Above all, there is a tendency to hold stocks down to a minimum, with no disposition to buy in advance, as users of cotton oil doubtless believe that the Government will not hurriedly indicate higher prices for cottonseed oil, especially as prices are now viewed as remunerative as compared with the levels of seed, and it is hard to conceive just what basis would be used by holders of seed to obtain higher than recent levels of \$70@80 per ton.

The contract market at New York has been dull but strong, with prices over the 20-cent basis. This represents a hedging differential of 250 points, as compared with crude oil and, according to some of the local refiners, it is none too much, considering the hazards and uncertainties of taking crude oil, refining it and delivering it, quite aside

from the increased cost of such operations. Barrels cost more, labor is scarcer and demanding more money, and the question of refining losses, with oil at 17½c. per lb., is very important. The scarcity of tank cars also continues a factor.

Regarding the immediate outlook for the New York contract market, there is no optimism. Outstanding contracts are believed to be of very small proportions. There is no hedging going on that amounts to anything, either in the way of selling contracts or buying contracts. The very narrowness of the market discourages such operations. There is no general disposition to stop quotations or close the market, however. It will not be long before the question of the new cotton crop will come up, and if there should be a change in political conditions, it is realized that the New York contract market might come in mighty handy.

It is further contended that the need for hedging cotton oil this season was lighter than usual, because of the fact that the supply was comparatively small. It is admitted that the very high prices made the hazards greater in conducting business, but the Government stepped in at an appropriate time, and has stabilized values, for the present at least. If the supply of cottonseed oil were really

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Montreal

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New York Atlanta New Orleans Minneapolis
San Francisco Boston Pittsburg Philadelphia
Fort Worth St. Louis Montreal

burdensome, or if competing products to cottonseed oil not regulated at present should slump decidedly, there might be more of a problem in distributing cottonseed oil toward the latter part of this season, with the same elements of uncertainty contributing to the needs of a hedging market to be in evidence next season.

There can be very little said concerning the prospects of the next cotton crop at this time. The price of cotton is so high, however, and the basis of seed so remunerative, that there should be a large acreage, with handicaps of poor labor supplies and fertilizer supplies to be overcome, and also leave allowance for the necessity of good sized foodstuffs crops. The winter moisture thus far in Texas has been very deficient, although a little relief has been furnished the past week or so.

Closing prices, Saturday, January 12, 1918: January, \$19.80@20; February, \$19.90; March, \$20; April, \$19.90; May, \$20.15. Total sales — bbls. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, nom.

Closing prices Monday, January 14, 1918: Spot, \$20; January, \$20@20.50; February, \$20; March, \$20; April, \$20; May, \$20.20. Total sales, none. Prime crude S. E., \$17.50, nom.

Closing prices Tuesday, January 15, 1918: Spot, \$20; January, \$20@20.50; February, \$20.05; March, \$20; April, \$20.05; May, \$20.05. Total sales, none. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, nom.

Closing prices Wednesday, January 16, 1918: Spot, \$20.20; January, \$20.15@20.50; February, \$20.20; March, \$20.15; April, \$20.15; May, \$20.20. Sales were: January, 400, \$20.15@20.50. Total sales 400 bbls. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, nom.

Closing prices Thursday, January 17, 1918: Spot, \$20.25; January, \$20.15@20.50; February, \$20.20; March, \$20.20; April, \$20.20; May, \$20.30. Crude S. E., \$17.50, nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending January 17, 1918, and for the period since September 1, 1917, were:

	Week ending Jan. 17, 1918.	Since Sept. 1, 1917.	
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.	
Africa	—	133	
Argentina	—	2,694	
Australia	—	245	
Brazil	—	34	
British Guiana	—	70	
British India	—	22	
Central America	—	24	
Chile	—	2,672	
Cuba	—	1,381	
Dutch Guiana	—	199	
French Guiana	—	308	
Haiti	—	30	
Mexico	—	162	
Newfoundland	—	123	
Panama	—	777	
Peru	—	37	
San Domingo	—	516	
Uruguay	—	1,366	
*Various	—	5,961	
Venezuela	—	24	
West Indies, other	—	1,717	
Total	—	18,495	
From New Orleans—			
*Various	—	859	
From Michigan—			
Total	—	859	
Canada	—	1,044	
Total	—	1,044	
From Buffalo—			
Canada	—	3	
Total	—	3	
From Vermont—			
Canada	—	1	
Total	—	1	

THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY

Expert Cotton Seed Products Chemists

Magnificently-equipped laboratories covering 5,500 square feet of floor space.
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Also specialists in the analysis of all
GREASES, PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS, FERTILIZERS,
Fuel, lubricating oils and boiler waters.

Main Laboratories.

ATLANTA, GA.

Carolina Branch,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

From other ports—	Week ending Jan. 17, 1918.	Since Sept. 1, 1917.	Same period, 1916.	1
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	
From New York	—	18,495	78,115	
From New Orleans	—	859	14,728	
From Philadelphia	—	—	6,336	
From Savannah	—	—	1,648	
From Michigan	—	1,044	21,103	
From Buffalo	—	3	477	
From St. Lawrence	—	7	647	
From Dakota	—	—	1,709	
From Vermont	—	1	9	
From other ports	—	—	7	
Total	—	20,410	124,779	

*Details withheld by Government order.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 17, 1918.—All cotton seed products markets unchanged. Recent cold weather has restricted seed movement to oil mills.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1918.—No change in prices of cotton seed products since last week.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Jan. 17, 1918.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, \$17.50, all directions; freer offerings of March and April. January and February difficult to sell on account of the scarcity of tank cars and delay to same. Refined oil more active. Cake and meal unchanged. Loose hulls, \$21; sacked hulls, \$25, New Orleans. Sundry mills are beginning to close for the season.

Do you want a good position? Watch page 48.

COTTONSEED CAKE STILL NEEDED.

The cottonseed cake bureau established by the Texas food administrator to relieve livestock famine conditions has been unable to catch up with the demand, and has been abolished. The administrator urges continued aid in this direction in the following notice sent through Secretary Robert Gibson to oil mills in the Texas territory:

Please advise interested parties that effective Monday, January 14, 1918, I shall discontinue the cake bureau established in my office. This bureau was created for the sole purpose of distributing the 15,000 tons of Galveston cake, and my intention was to discontinue same as soon as that work was completed.

However, the distress orders from cattlemen in the drouth area of Texas and New Mexico came in so fast and in such volume that by the time the Galveston cake was allotted we found that we had urgent orders in hand for a large quantity of cake—more than could be supplied from Galveston—and under the circumstances there seemed to be nothing else to be done except to continue the bureau for a time longer and to call on the mills to help us out by taking care of these surplus orders. From that time until the present we have always been in a position of having more orders than we had cake to fill, and therefore we have, with much regret, found ourselves compelled to continue the bureau.

The discontinuance of this bureau must not be understood to alter or abrogate the Houston agreement or any of the rulings from this office growing out of same.

I desire to particularly emphasize the importance of moving cake to the drouth area as fast as possible, as the distressing condition of the cattle in that area has been only temporarily relieved, and the danger point has not yet been passed.

Prohibition of shipment outside of the drouth area of Texas and New Mexico, except on sales made prior to November 15, is still effective, and the agreed price of \$3.50 per ton f. o. b. mill, basis 43 per cent. protein, will apply for the balance of this season's crush. The feed control authorities at College Station will continue to take samples and make analysis of such samples, so that an adjustment of the difference in price may be made by Prof. B. Youngblood of College Station and settlement made accordingly.

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FEEDSTUFFS TRADE IS LICENSED.

To prevent hoarding of concentrated and mixed feeding stuffs by speculators, the United States Food Administration has deemed it advisable to license manufacturers of and deal-

ers in commercial feeds for livestock, cattle and hogs. President Wilson has issued a proclamation placing the industry under license control on and after Feb. 15. The Food Administration declares that hoarding of stock feeds has been more or less prevalent since the beginning of the war, and has resulted in extraordinarily high prices during the period of scant production. It believes that licensing will also prevent the hoarding of hay, which has been practiced in some sections of the country as a result of unusual demands for the army.

or as ingredients in mixed feeds. The only exceptions are for millers manufacturing bran and dealers in coarse grains, who have already been placed under Food Administration licenses.

Failure to secure licenses by Feb. 15 may be punished by a fine not in excess of \$5,000, by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment. Applications for license should be addressed to the United States Food Administration, License Division, Washington, D. C., specifying the nature of the business to be licensed.

FOREIGN TRADE MEETING CHANGED.

The Executive Committee of the National Foreign Trade Council announces that "owing to the railroad congestion and the desire of the council to co-operate with the Government in the relief of the situation due to the war," the dates of the Fifth National Foreign Trade Convention to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, have been changed from February 7, 8 and 9 to April 18, 19 and 20, 1918.

No change in the theme of the convention or in its plan and scope is contemplated. The three days of the convention will be devoted to the obligation upon the foreign trade enterprise of the United States in helping to win the war, as well as to discussion of the war winning value of foreign trade in sustaining credit through the maintenance of the gold reserve, and in insuring supplies of necessary raw materials for war use. Consideration will also be given to the demands and problems of the renewed competition after the war.

Merchants and manufacturers who are desirous of receiving invitations to attend the convention at Cincinnati are requested to send their names and addresses to O. K. Davis, Secretary National Foreign Trade Council, 1 Hanover square, New York City.

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VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, January 18, 1918.—Market firm; prime Western, \$25.45@25.55; Middle West, \$25.45@25.55; city steam, 25@25½c. nominal; refined Continent, \$27; South American, \$27.25; Brazil kegs, \$28.25; compound, 22½@23½c., all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, January 18, 1918.—Copra fabrique, 220.70 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 240.20 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, January 18, 1918.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 148s. New York, 144s.; picnic, 126s.; hams, long, 159s. 9d.; American cut, 160s. 9d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 172s.; long clear, 174s.; short back, 175s. 6d.; bellies, 175s. Lard spot price, 133s. 9d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 134s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted, New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 73s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was quiet with offerings light and prices firmer, due to the smaller hog receipts than expected and firm hog prices.

Tallow.

The market is quiet with the undertone firm. Special loose is quoted at 17½c.

Oleo Stearine.

A quiet trade is reported, but prices are firmly held. Oleo is quoted at 18½c. nominal.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market continues strong with a small trade. January oil was at a new high level. Offerings are light and crude markets strong.

Market closed firm. Sales, 400 bbls. Spot oil, \$20.25 bid; crude, Southeast, \$17.50 nom. Closing quotations on futures: January, \$20.30@20.40; February, \$20.35 bid; March, \$20.35 bid; April, \$20.30 bid; May, \$20.40 bid.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, January 18.—Hogs slow, 10c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$16.40@16.70; light, \$15.90@16.65; mixed, \$16.15@16.80; rough heavy, \$16.15@16.30; Yorkers, \$16.30@16.45; pigs, \$12.75@15.50; cattle, steady to 10c. higher; beeves, \$8.40@13.60; cows and heifers, \$6@11.90; stocks and feeders, \$7@10.90; calves, \$8.75@16.25; sheep steady to 10c. higher; lambs, \$14.50@17.50; Western, \$10.50@13.40; native, \$9.85@13.15; yearlings, \$13.60@15.15.

Louisville, January 18.—Hogs steady, at \$16.35@16.70.

Kansas City, January 18.—Hogs higher, at \$15.85@16.35.

Indianapolis, January 18.—Hogs higher, at \$17.15@17.25.

Detroit, January 18.—Hogs strong, at \$17@17.25.

Cudahy, January 18.—Hogs higher, at \$15.90@16.80.

St. Joseph, January 18.—Hogs steady, at \$15.65@16.20.

Sioux City, January 18.—Hogs strong, at \$15.60@16.05.

Buffalo, January 18.—Hogs higher; on sale, 800, at \$19@19.25.

Omaha, January 18.—Hogs steady, at \$15.75@16.20.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to January 18, 1918, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 34,639 quarters; to the Continent, 64,947 quarters; to the United States, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 50,840 quarters; to the Continent, 63,337 quarters; to the United States, nothing.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, January 12, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	11,149	26,360	10,647
Swift & Co.	9,569	17,400	17,164
Wilson & Co.	6,759	14,600	7,450
Morris & Co.	7,059	13,000	9,748
G. H. Hammond Co.	4,623	9,800	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,947	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	897	4,900	...

Brennan Packing Co., 5,000 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,400 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,600 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 12,800 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 5,100 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,700 hogs; others, 11,300 hogs.

Omaha.*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,759	7,750	5,485
Swift & Co.	6,101	10,635	15,766
Cudahy Packing Co.	6,424	11,140	12,973
Armour & Co.	4,907	12,500	15,834
Swartz & Co.	...	933	...
J. W. Murphy	...	10,029	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 331 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 43 cattle; Wilson & Co., 721 cattle.

St. Louis.*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,087	5,965	852
Swift & Co.	3,148	3,231	1,752
Armour & Co.	4,341	3,490	900
East Side Packing Co.	54	2,010	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,318	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	236	2,801	126
Sartorius Provision Co.	237	...	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	201	...	...
American Packing Co.	568	...	...
Krey Packing Co.	7	1,622	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	742	...	...
Hill Packing Co.	412	...	...

*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending January 12, 1918:

CATTLE.

Chicago	61,094
Omaha	26,377
East St. Louis	21,088
St. Joseph	11,413
Cudahy	370
Sioux City	8,226
South St. Paul	11,548
New York and Jersey City	9,857
Philadelphia	3,352
Denver	3,353

HOGS.

Chicago	160,320
Omaha	52,469
East St. Louis	52,008
St. Joseph	49,370
Cudahy	13,225
Sioux City	44,505
Cedar Rapids	4,621
Ottumwa	11,335
South St. Paul	34,870
New York and Jersey City	27,535
Philadelphia	6,263
Denver	9,620

SHEEP.

Chicago	59,827
Omaha	33,069
East St. Louis	6,036
St. Joseph	11,993
Cudahy	68
Sioux City	6,979
South St. Paul	1,657
New York and Jersey City	13,981
Philadelphia	4,047
Denver	3,727

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	4,503	500
Kansas City	300	4,934	500
Omaha	5,000	2,956	500
St. Louis	400	9,716	200
St. Joseph	500	3,000	200
Sioux City	800	6,000	...
St. Paul	250	2,000	500
Oklahoma City	500	1,050	...
Fort Worth	1,700	2,200	...
Portland, Ore.	32	413	13
Denver	327	127	...
Louisville	100	600	50
Wichita		622	...
Indianapolis		3,600	...
Pittsburgh		4,500	300
Cincinnati	300	2,500	...
Buffalo	75	2,000	1,000
Cleveland	500	5,000	200
New York	759	1,800	1,050

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1918.

Chicago	2,000	10,282	2,000
Kansas City	7,000	3,100	5,000
Omaha	2,900	7,206	11,700
St. Louis	17,000	11,981	400
St. Joseph	3,000	4,000	2,600
Sioux City	2,500	3,000	3,500
St. Paul		5,000	...
Milwaukee		1,990	...
Denver	3,200	1,300	900
Louisville	804	1,520	8
Portland, Ore.	605	2,198	291
Indianapolis	250	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	1,200	5,500	1,500
Cincinnati	700	3,443	...
Buffalo	1,000	5,600	2,000
Cleveland	500	3,000	500
New York	2,660	6,520	3,960

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1918.

Chicago	800	3,504	1,000
Kansas City	4,000	3,810	3,500
Omaha		20,705	...
St. Louis	1,300	5,140	700
St. Joseph		6,000	...
Sioux City		10,000	...
St. Paul		8,000	...
Milwaukee		62	...
Cudahy		2,000	...
Wichita		228	...
Indianapolis		500	...
Cincinnati		342	...
Buffalo	150	800	400
Cleveland		50	...
New York	926	1,900	1,290

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1918.

Chicago	3,500	12,000	7,000
Kansas City	12,000	8,000	5,000
Omaha		16,000	...
St. Louis	3,000	6,500	500
St. Joseph	5,000	14,000	1,500
Sioux City	3,000	10,000	1,000
St. Paul		8,000	...
Milwaukee		3,012	...
Louisville		800	...
Detroit		1,450	...
Cudahy		2,000	...
Wichita		747	...
Indianapolis		5,000	...
Cincinnati	600	1,006	...
Buffalo	150	1,200	1,400
Cleveland		2,000	...
New York	884	1,642	898

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1918.

Chicago	3,000	7,000	5,000
Kansas City	8,000	10,000	5,000
Omaha	5,000	17,000	4,500
St. Louis	3,300	9,500	1,800
St. Joseph	1,000	4,200	...
Sioux City	3,000	10,300	...
Fort Worth	2,500	12,300	500
St. Paul	800	1,600	...
Oklahoma	500	6,000	100
Indianapolis	1,200	2,000	2,300
Denver		2,000	...

**Watch Page 48
for
Business Chances**

January 19, 1918

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The Government has fixed the maximum price on heavy native steers at 34c. and heavy cows at 32c. to insure tanners and harness manufacturers that there will be no price inflation which might arise from the buying of large quantities of harness by the Ordnance Department.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—A normal week's business was put through in packer hides at prices a trifle lower. Sellers who ridiculed the low rates accepted by the early low seller, found present bids very attractive and sold at the former low figures are lower. The selling is now general in character while the buying is still spotty and centered among a few hands. Native steers were not sold in the heavy weight end. About 3,000 December extreme light hides opened the week at 24c. and 12,000 October, November, December slaughter, half St. Louis take-off sold later at 23c. Heavy hides last sold at 34c. for December kill; buyers think January stuff, on which grubbing is allowed, can be gotten at a slight concession. Unsold stocks of native steers are moderate. Later, about 2,000 late December extreme light native steers sold at 22½c. Texas steers were not sold. Values are entirely nominal. Heavy hides are in moderate supply and quoted nominal at 28@29c. Lights last sold at 23c.; stocks are of fair size. Extremes recently realized 18c. and plenty can still be had. Butt branded steers were not moved. Last sales were at 28c. for earlier take-off. The recent sales of current Colorado's at 25c. would indicate a 26c. market for current butts. Colorado steers remain quiet and waiting. Last sales were in current kill at 25c. Sellers have moderate stocks and appear willing to duplicate the last sale figure. Branded cows sold in several lots totaling about 35,000 November, December, January slaughter at the former rate of 18c. Only one killer has hides of 1917 unsold, and it is said he has further enlarged his tanning outlet, considering the hides cheap at 18c. Heavy native cows did not move. Stocks are small and values are considered nominal at 31@32c. Light native cows sold at 23c. early in the week, taking in a lot of 24,000 October, November and December kill. Further offerings of cows at 23c. are noted, and buyers are not interested. It is said bids at 22c. would be welcomed, especially where lots include the very light average southwesterns. Native bulls did not move. Nominal market is considered about 20@22c. with the inside usually favored. There is not a call for these heavy hides. Branded bulls sold at 19c. early in the week for 4,000 November, December

Fort Worth light average stock and a 1,000 light weight Oklahoma branded bulls sold at 18c. Strictly Northern stuff quoted at 17@17½c. nominal. Stocks are small.

Later.—Packers active and lower. Selling more general but confined mainly to one seller; 30,000 December and January natives sold at 30c.; 8,000 October-November-December extreme light natives brought 24c., and 5,000 December-January kill brought 21½c. Texas quoted 27½c.; heavy cows, 27½@28c. Bulls weak.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Trade was practically at a standstill as far as consumptive demand was concerned. Weather conditions hampered business to considerable extent. Most purchases were of small proportions and mainly among dealers and largely for forward delivery. Native steers are quiet and quoted nominally at 22@25c. asked. Dealers have but few of this description and usually talk high figures for them, owing to the continued strength in packer heavy native steers. Heavy cows sold at 18c. in the local market with buff weights included. Minneapolis reported sales of 3,000 heavy hides with lighter stuff in connection at 18½c. and other lots at 18c., delivered basis. Nominal market at the close of the week is considered at 17½c. for native hides of over 60 lbs. in weight. Buffs sold here at 18c. and in the Northwest at 17½@18½c., taking in a fair volume of business considering the state of the market. Tanners did most of the buying in the Northwest where free of grub lots are still the order. Nominal market in Chicago as the week closes is considered about 17½c. for business. Tanners are insisting upon getting further reductions owing to rapidly deteriorating quality, heavier receipts and lessening demand caused by leather conditions. The situation in the original sections is easy in tone with all weight hides ranging at 16@17½c. delivered basis, as to descriptions. Extremes were not moved as a regular selection. Choice hides are held up to 21c., but tanners think them available at considerably less money with a firm bid. Stocks of this selection are moderately ample as receipts continue heavy and sales have been few. Branded hides are lifeless. Buyers do not want these hides except at marked reductions owing to low prices accepted for the packer light weight branded stock. Country cows are considered nominal at about 15c. flat basis. Country packer branded hides quoted at 17@23c. nominal. Bulls are dull and waiting. Country kinds are quoted nominal at not over a 16c. level. Country packer bulls quoted at 19@21c. as to lots with offerings at both prices.

Later.—Countries slow. Bids of 18c. refused for good buffs, asking 20@20½c. Outside lots of countries, all weights, brought 16@16½c.

CALFSKINS were sold at 35, 35½@36c. for first salted local city varieties and the outside price is said to be bid for more with collectors now talking 37c. for them. Outside city calfskins sold in a range of 32@34c. as to descriptions; country skins are held at 30@31c., with buyers talking down to 28c. Recent sales were made in the Northwest at 28c. delivered basis. Packer calfskins are quoted at 35c. last paid and 37½@40c. now asked. Deacons quoted at \$2@2.20 and light calf at \$2.20@2.40 for country descriptions. Recent sales of city deacons at \$2.80 and light calf at \$3 reported. Kipskins are quiet in the resaltd and poorly taken off descriptions. Inquiries are noted in the fresh kinds suitable for heavy colored leathers for fall fine shoes. Business, however, is small, as buyers and sellers are still apart in their ideas of value. Country kipskins quoted at 23@25c. nominal; city skins last sold at 29c. and are now held up to 32c., but tanners think them available with a bid as low as 30c. Packer skins are wanted at 25c. and held for 28c. and better.

Later. Calfskins slow. Collectors asking 36½c. Buyers holding off, believing lower prices in prospect.

HORSEHIDES are strong. Last sales were at \$7.25 this week and this rate is bid with nothing offered at under \$7.50. Rumors of business at that level are current. Some city hides sold at \$8. Ponies and glues quoted at \$3.50@4 and coltskins at \$1@1.75. Later, a car of country and city horsehides sold at \$8.

HOGSKINS are steady and in small supply at \$1@1.15 nominal for the average country run of skins with the rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips are in ample supply and quoted at 8½@9½c.; no demand noted; No. 2's quoted at 7½@8½c., and No. 3 strips at 5@6½c. as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—A much improved tone was evident in the market for wet salted packer sheep and lambskins in the opening days of the week, but the demand dwindled toward the close and what looked like a sellers' market turned around to be in the buyers' favor. Packers sold choice lots of river lambskins of current kill at \$4.62½. Bids at \$4.65 were refused for local lambs, as sellers wanted to move the sheepskins at the same price and pullers could not see that value. Their ideas ranged down to \$4.25. Available stocks of skins are moderately ample and are being added to rapidly. Dry Western pelts quoted quiet and waiting at 45@50c. nominal as to assortments. Outside for the best light weight Montana skins. Angora goatskins sold at \$1.85 average and common goats brought \$1.15. Pickled sheepskins are steady to a shade stronger, and are quoted at \$10@14 per doz. Strength in wet salted fresh calfskins is the main contributing cause. Pullers are waiting for developments in the threatened Government regulations of the wool industry before going heavily into the pelt markets.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—Nearly all the packers report a better inquiry for hides, and one packer sold 5,400 all weight native cows at 22c. Native steers are nominal around 34c. last paid. Spreadies at 34½c. Butt brands 27½@28c. and Colorados at 26½@27c. Some demand is noted for bulls and cows. Later, 3,500 butt brands, December and January salting, sold at 25½c. In small packer hides a little activity was noted this week. A sale of small packer bulls amounting to about 1,800 hides, October to date, was made at 18c. Deals are pending on nearby small packer cows and a bid of 20c. was declined for one lot.

COUNTRY HIDES.—No material changes are noted, but a continued better demand is noted and brokers are more optimistic as regards future trading. Small operators are buying hides of good quality at prices near their ideas, but for late salting, choice hides

(Continued on page 43.)

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PACKING HOUSE ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

Manufacturers of Wannenwetsch Sanitary Combination Rendering and Drying Apparatus.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 16.

Weather conditions until the last day or two practically paralyzed rail traffic in and out of the city, consequently the receipts are awfully light; in fact, most of the very meagre supply that we have had the past few days was composed of shipments that have been on the road, some of them as much as a week. Another bad feature of the blockade was the shortage of coal in Chicago, which all but closed down the packinghouses, especially the larger plants, and very little killing has been done this week. Steer values are a little higher, but 10 to 20c would cover the advance, and the upturn has been entirely because of the very light supply. Hundreds of farmers and feeders are holding back cattle simply because they have been unable to ship, and just as soon as favorable opportunity presents itself we will undoubtedly be deluged with all classes of livestock.

Butcher stuff has been rather erratic and uncertain, due to the subnormal conditions that have prevailed, and while the market is not as high as the skyrocket trade of a week ago, yet in a general way prices are largely 25c above last week's bad close. However, the demand, because of the peculiar conditions, has been very uncertain and erratic and most of the offerings have been peddled out to little city butchers. The demand will be good just as soon as the weather moderates.

"Nothing here and nothing doing" would aptly describe the condition of the hog trade in Chicago at the present time. Snow blockades on all of the roads have cut out the receipts to almost nothing; also the packing houses are short of coal and doing very little killing; consequently it is fortunate indeed that we are getting such very light receipts. The trade really shows but little change, choice hogs selling \$16.40@16.55; good weight mixed and prime light grades \$16.20@16.35; light mixed \$16.00@16.20, and pigs \$14.25@15.00. Undoubtedly there will be scads of hogs just as soon as the weather moderates sufficiently to permit a free marketward movement, and while the demand is very broad we look for a heavy enough supply during the next three or four weeks to enable the buyers to force values to a somewhat lower level.

Practically nothing to offer and nothing wanted about tells the sheep-house story since the opening of the week. While the blockade has practically cut off inward shipment for the time being, the same trouble has hampered outward movement. Never in the history of the trade has Stock Yards business occupied a more unsatisfactory position than has been occasioned by the two blizzards that have recently tied up traffic throughout local sections. It is to be hoped that eastern traffic will resume a normal trend as soon as the western roads are opened, otherwise the market will be in no shape to care for the liberal supplies that will likely land here for a few days following the opening of western lines. Several cars of lambs bought during the last of the week for shipment on both killing and feeding account are still held pending the railroads being able to land them at destination. While the market has moved upward a few points since the close of last week, there is really no urgent demand for any particular variety. A shortage of coal

in Packingtown and the inability to move dressed stuff to eastern points have kept several of our packers out of the market since the opening of the week. Quotations: Good to choice light to medium weight lambs, \$17.25@17.80; medium fleshed and heavy lambs, \$16.25@17.00; culs, \$14.00@15.50; fat light yearlings, \$14.75@15.25; medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$13.00@14.00; fat wethers, \$13.00@13.50; good to choice ewes, \$12.25@12.65; poor to medium, \$11.00@12.00; culs, \$6.50@8.50; feeding lambs, \$16.25@16.60.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yard, Ill., Jan. 16.

The report for the week ending today at this market must of necessity be more or less curtailed because of the weather conditions which have prevailed for the past ten days. All transportation has been interrupted and we have experienced serious delays both in our receiving and shipping departments. Our cattle receipts total 12,400 for the period, of which 875 were southerns. The market has been erratic, but, generally, is higher on all grades. It is today around 50 to 75c. higher than a week ago. We are not receiving any choice or prime cattle, although we have had a few good enough to sell up to \$12.50, and a number of sales are recorded between \$11.75@12.25. A range of \$10.75@11.75 catches the bulk of the best killers, while \$8 to \$10 covers the rank and file of the transactions. The best southern cattle that we have had for quite a period were sold here Monday when a string of Arkansas bees averaging 850 lbs. brought \$10.50. The butcher cattle supply is meagre. The advance in this department is about the same as in beef steers. Yearlings prove to be good sellers for the entire week and what we had of them sold early, especially if they were of the good sort. The cow trade has been and is exceptionally strong. The best cows, as a whole, sold from \$9.50 to \$10.50, with a couple sales of strictly prime cows at \$11. Medium grades range from \$7.50 to \$8.50; canners and cutters, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Receipt of hogs for the week total 43,000, and as for several weeks past quality con-

tinues to improve. The quality, generally, this week can be called fair to good. Shortage of equipment and generally interrupted transportation have affected our outside trade and it is reflected in the market. Ordinarily the light run would mean higher prices, but the best we can say this week is that the market is about steady with a week ago and is today 15c. under the week's high time. The present quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$16.25@16.65; good heavy, \$16.60@16.75; rough, \$15.65@16; lights, \$16.20@16.50; pigs, \$14@15.75; bulk, \$16.25@16.75.

The sheep and lamb market is on a strong to higher basis as compared with a week ago. Mutton sheep are quoted at \$11.50@12 and strictly good finished muttons would probably bring a higher price than these quotations indicate. Lambs are quoted at \$14@17.65; it would require a strictly good lamb to bring the top figure, but we have had several sales this week up to \$17.50. With our light run of stock in all departments, clearances are prompt and complete.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 15, 1918.

Weather conditions cut considerable figure in the cattle market at this time, and although last week's receipts were comparatively liberal, 40,000 head, both packers and shippers had difficulty in moving them, and prices declined anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on both beef steers and butcher stock. It takes really choice beevies to bring \$12 or better at this time, and the fair to good kinds are selling around \$11@11.60, with warmed up and short fed kinds as low as \$9@10. The range on cows and heifers is also fairly wide, from \$6.50 to \$10.50, but bulk of the butcher and beef stock is going around \$7.50@8.50. Veal calves are somewhat scarcer and somewhat stronger than last week, best vealers selling up to \$13.25, and there is also a very strong outlet and satisfactory market for bulls stags, etc., at \$7@10.35.

In hogs there have been more or less increase in quantity and improvement in quality since the first of the year, and this has been responsible for a generally lower trend to values. The market is fully 25c. lower than it was a week ago, but the demand from all sources is good, and the decline appears to be due more to the prospect of heavy supplies later on than to any excess in the present offerings. Butcher weights still find the most favor with both packers and shippers, and buyers are all discriminating against the light and underweight loads, although for the fair to good stock the spread is comparatively narrow. To-day's receipts, 21,500 head, were the heaviest so far this year, and prices broke 20@30c. Tops sold at \$16.25, as against \$16.55 a week ago, and the bulk of the trading was at \$15.90@16.15, as against \$16.20@16.40 last week.

Receipts of sheep and lambs have been of very fair midwinter proportions—61,500 head last week—and the demand appears to be broadening. There has also been an upward trend to values for both sheep and lambs, as well as increased competition from the country for feeders and shearers. Fat lambs are quoted at \$15.75@17; yearlings, \$11.50@13.50; wethers, \$10.75@12.50, and ewes, \$10.50@12.25.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 14, 1918.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
New York	2,852	2,251	4,454	9,324
Jersey City	4,971	2,525	8,610	18,211
Central Union	2,034	175	927	...
Totals	9,857	4,951	13,981	27,535
Totals last week.....	6,957	3,760	9,752	21,171

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Richmond, Va.—The Dairy Products Corp., has been incorporated with T. P. West as president and T. Gray Haddon as secretary. Capital stock, \$50,000.

Charlestown, W. Va.—Jos. Norton, L. L. Hess, N. H. Saunders and others have incorporated the Hess-co Creamery Co., with a capital stock of \$10,000.

ICE NOTES.

Columbia, Tenn.—The ice cream factory of T. Davis & Sons, which was recently burned, will be rebuilt.

Reed City, Mich.—Fire destroyed the Evart Creamery, at a loss of \$30,000. Fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

Racine, Wis.—Creamery owned by S. Sorenson was threatened by fire, which started in the main building and was caused by an over-heated stove. Loss, \$1,000.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—A plant has been purchased by the Poplar Bluff Creamery Co., organized with Milo Case as president; Nobe Sigler, vice president; F. H. Williams, treasurer and Stella Haynes, secretary.

Clarksdale, Miss.—The organization of a company for the purpose of building an ice and cold storage plant with a capacity of 30 tons ice and 10 cars produce, is planned by the Chamber of Commerce. Cost, \$150,000.

DEFINING THE AMMONIA RULING.

The United States Food Administration, upon which falls the mechanical task of issuing licenses to dealers in ammonia and its by-products, which are placed under control of the United States Department of Agriculture by Presidential proclamation, issues the following explanatory statement supplied it by the inter-departmental government committee on ammonia and its by-products:

The terms, "ammonia, ammoniacal liquors or ammonium sulphate, from whatever source produced," as used in the proclamation of January 3, 1918, means only the prime products of ammonia as produced in by-product coke-oven plants, coal gas plants and nitrogen fixation plants.

This excludes druggists, wholesalers and dealers handling only secondary products; and it excludes persons using the prime products solely as ingredients in the manufacture of products not subject to license under the above construction.

This interpretation has been deemed advisable because of the excessive number of applications for licenses coming from persons and corporations who are not subject to license.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, January 17, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ @7c. per lb.; 60 per cent caustic soda, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; 98 per cent powdered caustic soda, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3@3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; tale, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, 31c. per lb.; Lagos palm oil in casks, 32c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$3.15@3.25 per gal.; green olive oil, \$2.75 per gal.; Cochin coconut oil, 20@22c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @17 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.60@1.65 per gal.; soya bean oil, 18@18 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.70 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 64@65c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 51@52c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 40c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @17c. per lb.

FROZEN AND CURED MEAT STOCKS.

The total stocks of frozen beef reported to the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, by 352 storages on January 1, 1918, amounted to 308,675,029 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 361 storages on December 1, 1917, amounted to 277,284,941 pounds. The reports of 277 storages show stocks of 242,398,257 pounds on January 1, 1918, as compared with 187,256,826 pounds on January 1, 1917, an increase of 29.4 per cent. The reports of 307 storages show that the stocks increased 13.1 per cent during December, 1917, while the reports of 211 storages show stocks increased 24.0 per cent during December, 1916.

The total stocks of cured beef reported by 341 storages on January 1, 1918, amounted to 37,634,520 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 361 storages on December 1, 1917, amounted to 39,459,755 pounds. The reports of 290 storages show stocks of 35,762,222 pounds on January 1, 1918, as compared with 37,301,283 pounds on January 1, 1917, a decrease of 4.1 per cent. The reports of 301 storages show that the stocks decreased 3.1 per cent during December, 1917, while the reports of 246 storages show stocks increased 8.1 per cent during December, 1916.

The total stocks of lamb and mutton re-

ported by 191 storages on January 1, 1918, amounted to 7,073,157 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 187 storages on December 1, 1917, amounted to 6,241,598 pounds. The report of 147 storages show stocks of 5,456,148 pounds on January 1, 1918, as compared with 4,885,678 pounds on January 1, 1917, an increase of 11.7 per cent. The reports of 165 storages show that the stocks increased 21.3 per cent during December, 1917, while the reports of 123 storages show stocks increased 3.0 per cent during December, 1916.

The total stocks of frozen pork reported by 311 storages on January 1, 1918, amounted to 39,649,536 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 317 storages on December 1, 1917, amounted to 26,724,430 pounds. The reports of 235 storages show stocks of 33,167,655 pounds on January 1, 1918, as compared with 50,563,951 pounds on January 1, 1917, a decrease of 34.4 per cent. The reports of 260 storages show that the stocks increased 59.7 per cent during December, 1917, while the reports of 190 storages show stocks increased 61.8 per cent during December, 1916.

The total stocks of dry salt pork reported by 392 storages on January 1, 1918, amounted to 243,470,758 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 428 storages on December 1, 1917, amounted to 149,872,010 pounds. The reports of 338 storages show stocks of 233,-



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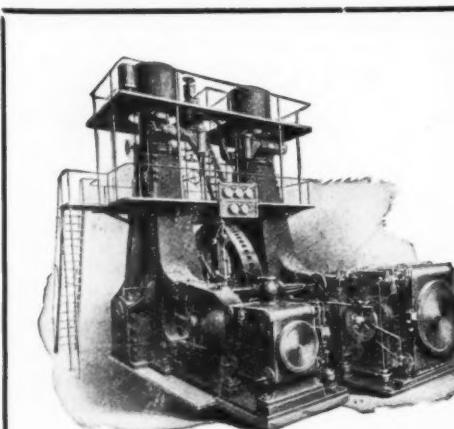
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887,576 pounds on January 1, 1918, as compared with 200,998,361 pounds on January 1, 1917, an increase of 16.0 per cent. The reports of 357 storages show that the stocks increased 65.3 per cent during December, 1917, while the reports of 291 storages show stocks increased 42.0 per cent during December, 1916.

The total stocks of sweet pickled pork reported by 478 storages on January 1, 1918, amounted to 256,256,813 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 520 storages on December 1, 1917, amounted to 200,377,108 pounds. The reports of 412 storages show stocks of 244,588,225 pounds on January 1, 1918, as compared with 307,478,279 pounds on January 1, 1917, a decrease of 20.5 per cent. The reports of 452 storages show that the stocks increased 30.4 per cent during December, 1917, while the reports of 372 storages show stocks increased 26.4 per cent during December, 1916.

The total stocks of lard reported by 488 storages on January 1, 1918, amounted to 51,257,040 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 548 storages on December 1, 1917, amounted to 43,548,013 pounds. The reports of 414 storages show stocks of 49,253,023 pounds on January 1, 1918, as compared with 80,977,065 pounds on January 1, 1917, a decrease of 39.2 per cent. The reports of 466 storages show that the stocks increased 24.7 per cent during December, 1917, while the reports of 376 storages show stocks increased 37.7 per cent during December, 1916.

BUSINESS DEMANDS CENTRALIZING.

(Continued from page 15.)

L. Ferguson, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co.; Charles Nagel, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Lewis A. Pierson, chairman of the board, Irving National Bank, New York City, and Harry A. Wheeler, vice-president of the Union Trust Co. of Chicago.

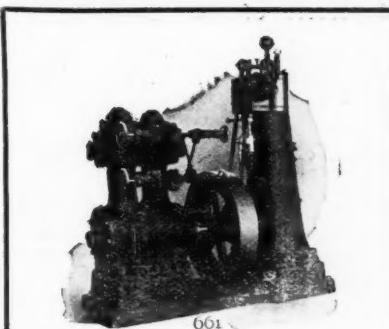
The committee has been at work since June, and although concerned over the delay in the effective development of the centralized system of control, it refrained from making a report until it felt that instead of the War Industries Board becoming a body with more centralized powers, it was to be made only a co-ordinating body or clearing house.

Report of the Committee.

The committee appeared before the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate this week and submitted the following report:

Your committee was originally constituted on June 12, 1917, as the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on Co-operation with the Council of National Defense. The chairman of your committee, by resolution of the Council of National Defense, was appointed assistant to its

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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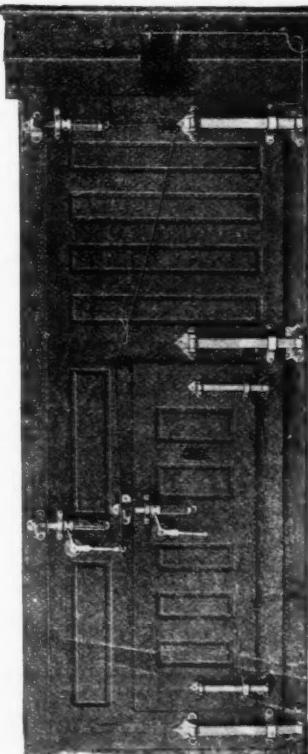
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January 19, 1918

director, with no duties, however, except those arising as chairman of the Chamber's committee.

The appointment was made to enable your committee to familiarize itself with the

methods employed by the Council of National Defense, the Government's requirements for war materials and supplies, to assist in organizing industry for war service, and to transmit to the industries of the country

such information as would make it practicable to produce the needed materials and supplies with as little disturbance as possible to sound industrial conditions.

It soon became evident that notwithstanding the intimate relationship established, your committee was unable to secure information regarding the Government's programme and requirements, for the obvious reason that there was no centralized power from which such comprehensive information could be obtained. In fact, there was no central authority engaged in securing such information or in formulating general plans to meet the rapidly developing industrial problems of the war.

When on July 13th your committee stated in a war bulletin that there was need for a central agency to control the procuring of war materials and supplies, to formulate programmes, to reach decisions, to stop debate, and to take decisive action, your committee was but making public statement of views held by many officials of the Government and others in intimate contact with the situation.

On the other hand, it is true that many in the Government departments were fearful that any effort to create a central control would interfere with the immediate activities of the departments, and disorganize and interrupt the efforts to meet the requirements of the army which was being formed. The essential difference of view, therefore, was on the one hand between expanding what existed with the addition of independent activities, such as the Food and Fuel Administrations, and on the other hand creating through central control and responsibility, an organization designed to meet the emergency.

Helplessness of War Industries Board.

Toward the end of July the need of centralized authority and responsibility in connection with the procuring of war supplies and materials was recognized in the appointment of the War Industries Board. Unfortunately, the statutory power and responsibility to make war purchases remained scattered in the various Government departments. This has made it necessary for the War Industries Board in its efforts to secure co-ordination to rely only upon the common desire and purposes of all Government officials.

In a bulletin issued on August 10th your committee pointed out that the War Industries Board had no authority to decide inevitable differences of opinion between independent activities, or to formulate policies subordinating one war-time activity for another. Furthermore, the bulletin stated that

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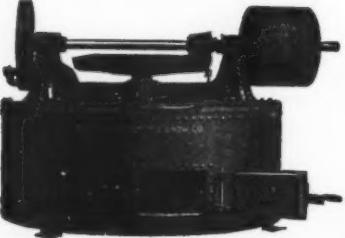
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not being an official department of the Government engaged in procuring war materials and supplies, the War Industries Board was not in a position to plan and execute broad programmes to meet the great industrial problems of the war.

In discussing this difference of opinion with officials of the Government, it was evident that there was agreement regarding the purpose to be accomplished, but that the Government officials did not agree with your committee regarding the means of securing centralized responsibility and authority.

The War Convention of American Business, called by the National Chamber in September, afforded the opportunity to submit this vital subject to business men from all sections of the country. After exhaustive discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, By the representatives of American business met in war convention, that all war buying should be assembled under the control of one board or executive department, and be it further

"Resolved, That this war supply board or department should be given full power to procure war supplies to the best advantage to the Government as to price, quality and delivery and in a way to maintain essential industrial life without disturbing social and economic conditions; including the power to fix prices not only to the Government but to the public on essential products and to distribute output in a manner to promote the national defense and the maintenance of our industrial structure; and be it further

"Resolved, That Congress be hereby requested to pass such statute as may be necessary to give the President of the United States all power necessary to concentrate in this manner the resources and the industrial energy of our country toward winning the war; and be it further

"Resolved, That the National Chamber do its utmost to make effective the purposes of these resolutions."

Conferred with the Secretary of War.

Toward carrying out the purpose of this resolution, and in the hope that the authorities would initiate the measures advocated, your committee held conferences with the Secretary of War, chairman of the Council of National Defense early in October. Your committee stated that their intimate knowledge of what had been done by the Government to meet the problems of the war enabled them fully to appreciate the splendid work which had been done, but at the same time this committee could not ignore the fact that differences regarding the fundamental principle of authorized central control had not been overcome. They stated that the concentration of industrial energy and resources toward winning the war could come about only to the extent that the Government afforded the necessary leadership, and that without central control and responsibility for withdrawing from industry materials and labor measured by the vast sum of nineteen billions of dollars, confusion and possible disaster would result.

On the 14th day of November, 1917, after months of careful study of the situation, this committee submitted a report which was unanimously adopted by twenty-eight members of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. That report contained in substance the following statements of fact and conclusions:

1. It is clear that without our efforts and resources the war cannot be won.

2. With the experience of both friend and foe to guide us, we continue to rely upon the executive organization inherited from the times of our peaceful isolation, reinforced only by the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the War Trade Board, and the committees and boards formed under the Council of National Defense, the principal one of which is the War Industries Board. There has been created no Department of Munitions or War Supplies, War Supply Board, or similar agency of whatever name,

able to bring about centralized control or co-operation between the various government activities engaged in procuring war materials and supplies.

3. We are forced to the conviction that disaster is inevitable unless prompt provision is made to centralize the control of the industrial energy and material resources of the country.

Much helpful advice is available to Government purchasing officers and effective machinery has been created through the War Industries Board for avoiding competition and conflict between the various departments. There have recently been numerous changes improving the Government's existing organization. The Quartermaster's Department, Ordnance Department, and other divisions of the War Department have had charges made in their internal organizations which have greatly increased their effectiveness.

In the War Department a Council has been created which should bring about greater co-ordination in the efforts of this branch of the Government's activities. Messrs. Hoover, Hurley and Garfield have been asked to sit with the Council of National Defense at certain of its sessions. However, a great independent activity has recently been set up in connection with the Government's administration of the railroads.

Failure to Centralize Control and Responsibility.

No statutory authority has been asked for the War Industries Board, nor has the Council of National Defense been given by statute authority to do more than investigate and report. The numerous scattered and independent activities in connection with the procuring of war supplies and materials have not been brought under one control, nor has any agency been constituted responsible for directing the Government's war-time industrial activities.

Your committee believes that the failure to be guided by the fundamental principle that centralized responsibility and control is needed for the success of any enterprise will inevitably result in ill-balanced effort. There will be unintentional interference with vitally important programmes, such as that in connection with shipping; there will be production far beyond our capacity of ocean transportation; our allies will be deprived of supplies which we would desire to give them; effort will be expended in the creation of unneeded new facilities; collateral problems, such as the housing of employees, will be neglected until they seriously interfere with other programmes; the distribution of essential materials, such as coal, will not be where most needed in connection with the war; vast quantities of material and labor will be used in unnecessary activities; and in general there will be the atmosphere of confusion which comes from inability to secure prompt decision.

From the beginning your committee has worked consistently along the line of the experience of other nations now at war and of the business principles, consolidation and responsibility expressed in the resolution adopted at the War Convention of American Business in Atlantic City that "all war buying," in whatever departments, boards and administrations now located, "should be assembled under the control of one board or executive department." Although concerned over the delay in the effective development of such a system your committee has refrained from presenting further reports on the subject during recent weeks, while plans have been under consideration by the Departments and the War Industries Board. It has, however, continued to urge the principles for which the Chamber has declared. In doing this it does not advocate or oppose any particular plan, being intent only upon the establishment of such machinery as will bring about unquestioned central control and responsibility.

The new plan for making the War Industries Board a co-ordinating body having now been announced, your committee feels it essential at this time to recommend to

the Board of Directors publication to our members of a statement which, while reviewing the situation, will make clear the divergence between the views of the committee and the policy of this new plan.

It heartily approves the steps taken by the Secretary of War in consolidating the organization of the War Department, increasing the personnel and improving its efficiency by drawing in business men of experience in organization, but it cannot agree with the statement that such reorganization of this department takes the place in any degree of a department of munitions or a board of central control. Similar improvements in other departments, boards and administrations would but tend to develop a decentralized system of purchasing instead of providing for a centralized system.

However efficient the War Department, the Navy Department, the War Industries Board, the Shipping Board, the War Trade Board, the Fuel Administration, the Food Administration, the Railway Administration may become, the need for centralized control is but the more emphasized thereby. Equally, the more efficient they become, the less the actual authority and control of the War Industries Board and its chairman in centralized purchasing. That body, which has served from its inception to the present time as the only centralizing agency that has yet been created to which the committee has looked with hopefulness as the body out of which a centralized control of purchasing for all departments might be evolved in view of the disposition to grant it ever-increasing powers, becomes, under the present theory, not a centralized control, but at best an efficient clearing house to which department officers with whom will rest the responsibility for production refer their orders before they are placed.

A Superior Council Is Urged.

If a Department of Munitions, War Industries Administrator, or War Supply Board, with full control over and responsibility for the procurement of munitions and supplies is now established, it is still necessary to provide more complete co-ordination of the various new administrations and agencies of the Government whose separate activities affect the efficient conduct of the war programme as a whole.

We do not believe it is necessary or advisable, as the situation now exists, to bring the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the Railroad Administration, the War Trade Board, or the Shipping Board under the control of the authority responsible for buying. At the same time the work of these agencies involves the maintenance of the financial and economic strength of the country and the effective use of our industrial resources.

We therefore believe that there should be created some small board or council with no other duty than to have constant supervision over and general direction of the work of these administrations, and such additional agencies of similar character as may be created from time to time. Our view is that such a small council should sit continuously, devoting itself to constructive planning, and settling conflicts which may arise from time to time between these administrations and boards and adjusting the activities of one agency to another as the war needs of the country may require.

No one who has been given the opportunity to inquire into the situation can refrain from expression of appreciation of the spirit by which all charged with this great work are animated, or of the splendid accomplishments which may be seen in many directions. Whatever may be the organization or method by which the Government endeavors to meet its great problems, American business may be trusted to give its unfailing support. But men trained in production and distribution would be failing in their duty if they did not express their conviction, drawn from their experience, that whatever may be the form, the need for centralized control and responsibility is demonstrated by all industrial experience.

Chicago Section

"Ah ban tank ah yoin Yermany!"—Ole O.

Run along and peddle your peace propositions, Bill! We're hep.

Last sale of Board of Trade membership was reported at \$3,000 net to the buyer.

"The snow, the snow, the bootiful snow!" "Yes it is—lykell!" sez the Stockyards Philosopher.

Germany threatens a great offensive. Could she possibly make herself more offensive—to civilized peoples?

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, January 12, 1918, averaged 14.07 cents per pound for domestic beef.

"Pray, if you must," says the Yards philosopher, "but remember that God helps him who helps himself, except criminally, in which case God help him!"

Hon. Samuel Q. Seabrooke Stretch of Noo Y'k and U. S. helped conserve on the lighting of our fair to middling city on January 14 and 15. Dim yer glim, Sam!

For the first time in many years, if ever in its history, the majority of the traders on the Board of Trade floor did not show up on Saturday last. Nor did we-uns. Some day to remember!

The blizzard on Monday shut off live stock receipts and forced both the Armour and Swift plants to close for lack of raw material. The entire force was put to work to help clear the yards.

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
**Packers and Commission
Slaughterers**
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.
PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
—**ENGINEERS** —
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES
Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Outdoor boxing matches on icy ground are popular at Camp Grant. In a carnival last week Lieutenant Louis F. Swift, Jr., defeated an officer opponent in three rounds, and Capt. Edward A. Cudahy, Jr., had a sanguine encounter with another officer and came out on top.

Said Stubbs to Uptub, "Doan youse tink it wud be de proper ting fer de Alleys ter say ter de Rushans, 'Hello, Bo!'—'Bo' bein' short for Bolshevik?" "Gimme yer mitt, Sudds!" said Uptub, "Yer gettin' dage! Wy notski. Beat de Kiser to it! Huh? Maybe dat German doan know wot a prize packidge Rusha is, an' he's got 'em on a dead center, but I tink Trotsky has a plank under de fly wheel."

"Red Cross night" became a permanent institution in the Wilson & Company plant one night last week, when 150 young women employees of the firm remained "after hours" and made surgical dressings for the Red Cross. "The girls wanted to do their share of the war work," said Mrs. Thomas E. Wilson, who organized Auxiliary 94 of the Chicago chapter of the Red Cross, "so we formed these night classes to make surgical dressings. We meet Monday and Thursday evenings—150 girls in each class—and 'bit' we did last night was 2,500 gauze bandages. Mrs. Wilson entertained the girls at dinner in the clubrooms of the plant preceding the Red Cross meeting.

Apropos of what Terry McGovern once remarked after witnessing Bob Fitzsimmons hand out a terrific walloping to an opponent, "The safest place when Fitz gets going like that," sez Terry, "is on top of a fifteen-

foot fence." So it would seem the safest place in active service in this war is up in an up-to-date flying machine. Also the flyer fighter is away from the trenches and their unspeakable miseries. It used to be "Me for old terra firma!" Now it is, "The sky isn't high enough for my act!" According to our old sky-pilot, the earth is nearer hell and the sky nearer heaven, and in this case it would seem so. However, whether fighting on or in the ground, or the sea, or in the air, it requires courage of the highest order. More power to all of 'em—our boys on or under land and sea and in the air in this war!

A Stock Yards committee has been selected to solicit funds for the Fort Sheridan Association, which has been formed to assure the officers of our national army that they are being backed up by those at home. It is the purpose of the association to relieve the new soldier officers of worry in regard to their personal affairs, that their morale and efficiency as well as the morale and efficiency of the men they are to command may be improved. The members of the association are the 3,483 members of the second training camp at Fort Sheridan, and a prospective membership of 4,500 from the first camp. The money which is being solicited by the patriotic citizens who are unable to fight the battle of democracy on the firing line will be used to grant loans to the members of the association for equipment; to aid families of the men in distress; care in case of casualties; legal advice and information services, and employment for officers on return to civil life. It has been estimated that 40 per cent. of the new officers will need assistance of the association for the purchase

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses.
Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Sulzberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.).
Room 943, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

H. C. GARDNER **F. A. LINDBERG**
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

H. P. Henschien **R. J. McLaren**
HENSCHIEN & McLAREN
Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

LEON DASHAW
Counselor At Law
320 Broadway, New York
Phones: Worth 2014-5.

References:
Armour and Company Joseph Stern & Sons,
The Cudahy Packing Inc.
Co.
Rosebrook Butter & Manhattan Veal &
Egg Co., Inc. Dressed Meat Co.
New York Butchers United Dressed Beef
Dressed Meat Co.

**INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS**
"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!" THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK
OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU
WRITE US! THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

All parties desiring to use our Supreme Brand Anhydrous Ammonia for the purpose of food preservation and ice making should write us at once asking that their names be placed on the 1918 list.

MURRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited

UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

R. W. BARNES
Broker in
PROVISIONS AND LARD
49 Board of Trade, Chicago

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

of equipment, and \$140,000 already has been loaned to 900 men. The money is loaned to the men on long terms and in case of casualties the loans will be taken up by the association. Equipment for officers abroad costs approximately \$450 for foreign service and \$150 for home service. The Government provides nothing but a pistol and holster. Fifty per cent. of the officers have dependent families also and some of these already have been assisted and others will have to be assisted from time to time. The loans are secured by small monthly assignments direct

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

CHICAGO

57 Second St.

SAN FRANCISCO

WORTHEN, Trott & Sullivan 200 Produce Exchange,
successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1854 New York, N. Y.

BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

**OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE
COCONUT OIL**

United States Food Administration License Number G-82891

from the army paymaster. The following have been named as a Stock Yards committee to solicit funds for the association: Edward F. Swift, Arthur Meeker, T. E. Wilson, N. B. Higbie, W. C. Cummings, M. A. Traylor, Edward Morris, Everett C. Brown, W. F. Burrows, H. D. Oppenheimer, G. C. Shepard, John F. Jelke.

January 19, 1918

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 7.....	8,501	400	18,129	9,311
Tuesday, Jan. 8.....	17,823	1,573	26,956	9,222
Wednesday, Jan. 9.....	9,482	968	17,109	5,841
Thursday, Jan. 10.....	19,053	2,678	49,193	17,201
Friday, Jan. 11.....	17,547	3,479	58,437	24,587
Saturday, Jan. 12.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this week.....	73,308	9,167	169,844	66,162
Last week.....	60,011	8,749	173,413	65,889
Year ago.....	67,035	9,555	272,495	70,975
Two years ago.....	54,793	7,770	269,725	93,589

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 7.....	1,339	53	.....	2,576
Tuesday, Jan. 8.....	2,263	160	5,330	506
Wednesday, Jan. 9.....	4,758	393	3,586	1,970
Thursday, Jan. 10.....	3,961	167	4,120	1,280
Friday, Jan. 11.....	755	.....	1,061	1,139
Saturday, Jan. 12.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this week.....	13,076	775	14,007	7,471
Last week.....	17,073	898	20,536	10,662
Year ago.....	17,154	1,008	78,171	12,834
Two years ago.....	10,612	474	42,255	17,248

*No movement account storm.

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Jan. 12, 1918.....	133,319	343,257	132,051
Same period, 1917.....	.....	.....	.....
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:	.....	.....	.....
Week ending Jan. 12, 1918.....	680,000	.....	.....
Previous week.....	622,000	.....	.....
Cor. week, 1917.....	900,000	.....	.....
Cor. week, 1916.....	.....	.....	.....
Total year to date.....	1,197,000	.....	.....
Same period, 1917.....	1,584,000	.....	.....
Same period, 1916.....	.....	.....	.....
Combined receipts at seven leading western markets for undermentioned years:	.....	.....	.....

	This Week.	Previous Week.	1917.	1916.
Cattle.....	236,000	194,000	207,000	161,000
Hogs.....	540,000	470,000	751,000	718,000
Sheep.....	199,000	172,000	241,000	227,000
Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to Jan. 12, 1918, and the same period a year ago:	.....	.....	.....	.....
1918. 1917. 1916.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattle.....	387,000	382,000	329,000	.....
Hogs.....	944,000	1,304,000	1,552,000	.....
Sheep.....	331,000	433,000	440,000	.....

CHICAGO PACKERS' BOG SLAUGHTER.

	Armour & Co.	Anglo-American	Swift & Company	Hammond & Co.	Morrin & Co.	Wilson & Co.	Boyd-Lunham	Western P. Co.	Roberts & Oak	Miller & Hart	Ind. P. Co.	Brennan P. Co.	Others
.....	26,900	4,900	17,400	9,800	13,000	14,600	5,400	12,800	5,100	3,600	6,700	5,000	11,300
Totals.....	136,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Previous week.....	162,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Year ago.....	201,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$12.00	\$16.35	\$12.15	\$17.35
Previous week.....	11.85	16.40	11.90	16.85
Cor. week, 1917.....	10.05	10.60	9.75	13.70
Cor. week, 1916.....	8.55	7.00	7.05	10.40
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.20	0.80	5.00	8.30
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.60	8.25	5.50	7.95
Cor. week, 1913.....	7.85	7.38	5.50	8.75
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.90	6.29	4.40	6.60

CATTLE.

	Good to choice steers.	Yearlings, good to choice.	Stockers and feeders.	Good to choice cows.	Good to choice heifers.	Fair to good cows.	Canners.	Cutters.	Bologna bulls.	Purchaser bulls.
.....	\$10.00	\$14.00	9.00	6.13	7.75	10.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	8.25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.50

	PORK—(Per bbl.)—	LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	PORK—(Per bbl.)—	LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	PORK—(Per bbl.)—	LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	PORK—(Per bbl.)—	LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—
January.....	\$8.....	January.....	January.....	January.....
May.....	May.....	May.....	May.....
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	PORK—(Per bbl.)—	LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	PORK—(Per bbl.)—	LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	PORK—(Per bbl.)—	LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	PORK—(Per bbl.)—	LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—
January.....	\$8.....	January.....	January.....	January.....
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January.....	\$8.....	January.....	January.....	January.....
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January.....	\$8.....	January.....	January.....	January.....
May.....	May.....	May.....	May.....
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	PORK—(Per bbl.)—	LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	PORK—(Per bbl.)—	LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	PORK—(Per bbl.)—	LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—	PORK—(Per bbl.)—	LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—
January.....	\$8.....	January.....	January.....</td					

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	18	@20
Good native steers	17	@18
Native steers, medium	15	@17
Heifers, good	14	@16
Cows	12	@13
Hind quarters, choice	24	
Fore quarters, choice	18	

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	40	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	38	
Steer Loins, No. 1	34	@34½
Steer Loins, No. 2	27½	
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	45	
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	34	
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	20	
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	19	
Cow Short Loins	15	@20
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	15	@15
Cow Loins	14	@18½
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	18	@20
Strip Loins, No. 3	—	—
Steer Ribs, No. 1	27	
Steer Ribs, No. 2	22½	
Cow Ribs, No. 1	17	
Cow Ribs, No. 2	15½	@17
Cow Ribs, No. 3	12½	
Rolls	17	
Steer Rounds, No. 1	17	
Steer Rounds, No. 2	16½	
Cow Rounds	12	@13
Flank Steak	20	
Rump Butts	17	
Steer Chucks, No. 1	15	
Steer Chucks, No. 2	14½	
Cow Chucks	10½	@11
Boneless Chucks	14½	@15
Steer Plates	15½	
Medium Plates	15	
Briskets, No. 1	18	
Briskets, No. 2	14	
Shoulder Clods	17½	
Steer Naval Ends	14½	
Cow Naval Ends	12	
Fore Shanks	9	
Hind Shanks	7½	
Hanging Tenderloins	15	
Trimmings	14	

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	10	
Hearts	10½	
Tongues	21½	
Sweetbreads	27	
Ox Tail, per lb.	11	
Fresh tripe, plain	7	
Fresh tripe, H. O.	8	
Livers	13	
Kidneys, per lb.	9	

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	14	@17
Light Carcass	21	@23
Good Carcass	24	@25
Good Saddles	25	@26
Medium Racks	12	
Good Racks	18	@19

Veal Product.

Brains, each	10	@12
Sweetbreads	35	@50
Calf Livers	25	@26

Lamb.

Good Calf Lambs	22	
Round Dressed Lambs	24	
Saddles, Calf	25	
R. D. Lamb Fore	20	
Calf Lamb Fore	20	
R. D. Lamb Saddles	28	
Lamb Pries, per lb.	20	
Lamb Tongues, each	4	
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25	

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	18	
Good Sheep	22	
Medium Saddles	20	
Good Saddles	22	
Good Fore	17	
Medium Racks	18	
Mutton Legs	22	
Mutton Loins	17	
Mutton Stew	14	
Sheep Tongues, each	4	
Sheep Heads, each	12	

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	25	
Pork Loins	27	
Leaf Lard	25	
Tenderloins	35	
Spare Ribs	20	
Butts	25	
Hocks	18	
Trimmings	18	
Extra Lean Trimmin	23	
Tails	17	
Snots	14½	
Pigs' Feet	7½	
Pigs' Heads	10	
Blade Bones	9	
Blade Meat	18	
Chek Meat	17	
Hog Livers, per lb.	10	
Neck Bones	24	
Skinned Shoulders	11½	
Port Hearts	11½	
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	22	
Pork Tongues	11	
Slip Bones	11	
Tail Bones	11	
Brains	12	
Backfat	27½	
Hams	20	
Calas	21	
Bellies	32	

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@15½
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@16
Choice Bologna	@17
Frankfurters	@21
Liver, with beef and pork	@16
Tongue and blood	@22½
Minced Sausage	@17½
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	@23½
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@23½
Special Compressed Sausage	@20
Bologna Sausage	@20
Oxford Lean Butta	@25
Polish Sausage	@19
Garlic Sausage	@20
Country Smoked Sausage	@23
Country Sausage, fresh	@20½
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@21
Pork Sausage, short link	@21
Boneless lean butta in casings	@43
Luncheon Roll	@20
Delicatessen Loaf	@19
Jellied Roll	@20

Summer Sausage.

Beet Summer, H. C. (new)	@38½
German Salami	@38½
Italian Salami (new goods)	@38½
Holsteiner	@27½
Metwurst	@23½
Farmer	@29½
Cervelat, new	@31½

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	@2.30
Bologna, ½@½	3.10@11.50
Pork, link, kits	@2.65
Pork, links, ½@½	3.70@13.35
Polish sausage, kits	@2.60
Frankfurts, kits	—
Frankfurts, ½@½	—
Blood sausage, kits	@2.30
Blood sausage, ½@½	3.10@11.50
Liver sausage, kits	@2.30
Liver sausage, ½@½	3.10@11.50
Head cheese, kits	@2.30
Head cheese, ½@½	3.10@11.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pig's Feet, in 337-lb. barrels	\$16.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	13.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	16.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	69.50

CANNED MEATS.

Per doz.

Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 4	3.15
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1	6.10
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2	22.00
Corned beef hash, No. ½	1.60
Corned beef hash, No. 1	2.60
Hamburger steak and onions, No. ¼	1.60
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1	2.60
Vienna Sausage, No. ¼	1.15
Vienna sausage, No. 1	2.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	\$2.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	4.50
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in case	8.50
16-oz. jars, ½ doz. in case	16.25

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@35.00
Plate Beef	@34.00
Prime Mess Beef	@32.00
Mess Pork	@50.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	@34.00
Mess Pork	@50.00
Clear Fat Backs	@56.50
Family Back Pork	@47.00
Lean Pork	@46.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	@27½
Pure lard	@26½
Lard, substitute, tcs.	@23½
Lard compounds	@23
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@23%
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@26½
Barrels, ½c. over tices, half barrels, ½c. over tices; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ½c. to 1c. over tices.	@23%

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	25½@27
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	28½@30
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.	29½@24
Shortenings, 30@6 lbs. tubs	22
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	28

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are ½c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@30.75
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@30.50
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	@30.15
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	@28.25
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@28.50
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	@28.75
Extra Short Clears	@29.25
Extra Short Ribs	@29.25
D. S. Short Clears 20@25 avg.	@30.75
Butts	@23.50
Bacon meat, 1½c. more.	
Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@30½
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@30
Skinned Hams	@30½
Calas, 4@6 lbs. avg.	@26½
Calas, 6@12 lbs. avg.	@23½
New York Sh. Idlers, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@27
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@43½
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	@33½
Wide, 5@6 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@35

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 avg., and strip, 4@6

avg.	@35
Dried Beef Sets	@31
Dried Beef Knuckles	@33
Dried Beef Outsides	@29
Regular Boiled Hams	@41
Skinned Boiled Hams	@42
Boiled Calas	@35
Cooked Loin Rolls	@39
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Retail Section

MAY REGULATE RETAIL MEAT MEN.

Conferences were held at Washington during the past week between Food Administrator Hoover, Meat Administrator Cotton, and some of their subordinates and state administrators on the subject of regulation of retail meat dealers. Claims have been made that retailers in many localities were charging undue prices, thus nullifying the effect of the regulation of the packing and wholesale trade. Plans to control the retailers more effectually were worked out, and would be announced later, it was said.

RETAILERS SIGN THE FOOD PLEDGE.

At the end of the first week's drive to enroll the 350,000 retailers of food commodities in the United States, the returns show that approximately 75,000 have signed the retailers' pledge to the Food Administration and to the consuming public. Pennsylvania stands first in the list with 6,840 pledges; New York second, with 4,650; Ohio third, with 4,500, and Illinois fourth, with 4,175. Many returns are being received which have not been tabulated, so that it is likely that the week's total will pass 100,000.

This pledge, which the retailers of the country are asked to sign, reads: "To serve our country we have enlisted in the United States Food Administration. We pledge ourselves to give our customers the benefit of fair and moderate prices, selling at no more than a reasonable profit above cost to us."

This poster contains the signature of the dealer. A list of commodities controlled by the United States Food Administration also appears on the poster. Every dealer who signs the pledge is expected to post it conspicuously in his store.

MINNEAPOLIS MEAT DEALERS.

The Minneapolis Retail Meat Dealers' Association have just concluded their membership campaign, whereby they succeeded in getting close to fifty new members, the result of good hard hustling, beginning November 1. The association plans on making an addition of an even hundred members before March 1.

The end of the 1917 campaign culminated in a big smoker, when 43 new members were initiated into the association. A splendid programme was carried out, in which the main speaker of the evening was A. D. Wilson, Minnesota's Federal Food Administrator, who outlined the Government's plans and purposes of conserving meats, etc. His talk was eagerly listened to by a large, interested audience. Refreshments and cigars followed. Charles Gause received the first prize for individual efforts in getting the largest number of new members. His score was 13. Oscar Lagerlof won the second prize with a very close second in 11 members.

Plans are now being formed for the grand annual ball, to be held at the Elks' clubhouse. A unique programme is being worked out by the committee of arrangements, which includes G. G. Fagros, chairman; Al. Fenske, C. F. Witt and Chas. Gause.

CLOSE MEAT SHOPS TUESDAYS.

Butcher shops in San Francisco will probably close on meatless Tuesdays, in accordance with action taken by the Butchers' Board of Trade of that city. This action is not asked by the Government, but has been suggested as a desirable local measure.

BILL TO LIMIT FOOD USE.

In response to the views of the Food Administrator, Herbert C. Hoover, a bill to limit the quantity of foodstuffs that shall be supplied to hotels, restaurants, distributors, manufacturers, and others was introduced in both Houses of Congress on Tuesday by Senator Pomerene and Representative Lever. The measure greatly enlarges the powers conferred upon the Food Administrator by the existing Food Control act by giving him power through a proclamation by the President to restrict the foodstuffs going to hotels, other public eating places, and manufacturers of food.

The bill as introduced is intended to reduce what is asserted to be a great waste still existing in restaurants and other eating places. It is a compromise which the administration hopes will meet the existing evil and bring a reduction in prices as well as a conservation of food materials.

The Food Administrator had under consideration a proposal to seek legislation which would fix the prices of all the staples that go on the average man's table, but the difficulties of enforcing such an act were so great that the plan was abandoned. Mr. Hoover informed the Committee on Agriculture of the House that the proposed legislation would reach the problem of waste and he is of the opinion that if waste can be stopped and if food becomes more plentiful prices will be stabilized.

In explaining the measure Representative Lever said:

"The bill is especially aimed at hotels, restaurants, and dining cars—public eating places. In such establishments, I should think, probably 50 per cent. of the food of the country is consumed, and it is in such places that we find the greatest waste. There should be power in the hands of the Food Administration to fix the portions of the vital necessities that may be served to any individual. There is absolutely no excuse for any hotel carrying on its bill of fare for

service to one person a steak which would cost \$8 or \$10—the waste is too great. We hope also in this bill to see to it that all classes of people, rich or poor, are treated alike.

"This bill provides that the President is authorized to issue regulations modifying, limiting, or prohibiting the sale, use, manufacture, or distribution by any person conducting a public eating place, or by any manufacturer, producer, carrier, distributor, or other person, of any foodstuffs, feed, or material necessary for the production, manufacture, or preservation of foodstuffs or feeds. When such regulation is issued, any violation of it is to be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or imprisonment for not more than six years, or both."

Wheatless and meatless days and other economies necessary that America may help sustain her co-belligerents would become mandatory by the proposed law instead of voluntary as at present. Such new laws, the Food Administration holds, are necessary to protect the millions of loyal Americans cooperating in food saving against the wastefulness of others.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Benjamin Wiese of Manning, Iowa, will open a meat market in Irwin, Iowa.

The grocery and meat market of Benjamin Lynch, on Bright Street, Corning, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

The People's Meat Market, at 60 West Franklin Street, Denver, Colo., has been purchased by Braumbaugh Bros., Middleburg, Colo.

The Cooper Meat and Grocery Company purchased the grocery store in Ozark, Ark., formerly conducted by Claude Arrington.

The Diamond meat, fish and grocery market, at Market and Majorie streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

The Old Dutch Market Company has opened a new meat market at 906 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Frank Stachowiak has opened a meat and grocery market at 1444 Crosat Street, La Salle, Illinois.

Neubauer & Sons, Saranac Lake, N. Y., to deal in meats, fish, vegetables, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by C. A., L. E. and I. J. Neubauer, of Saranac Lake.

J. August Ohl, a butcher, died at his home, 1240 Kossuth Avenue, Utica, N. Y., from pneumonia. Mr. Ohl was born in Alsace-Lorraine 70 years ago, and is survived by one daughter and three sons.

Charles H. Bates, one of the most prominent market men in Providence, R. I., died at his home in Plymouth, Mass., at the age of 70 years.

George T. Rechling, 58 years old, and a retired meat dealer, died at his home in New Freedom, Pa.

A. Mitchell Givison has opened a meat market at 53 North Second Street, New Castle, Del.

John Prenguber, 36, proprietor of a meat market on State Street, died at his home in North Adams, Mass., after a brief illness. Mr. Prenguber was born in Italy, and is survived by his widow and several small children.

The Ideal Market

Mr. Master Butcher, did you ever dream of the ideal shop, fitted up just as you would have it in your dreams, with a modern living apartment overhead, garage and all. If you could pick up such a plant at a bargain would you do it? It makes your mouth water just to read about it. It's on page 48.

Hall & Riley sold out their meat market in Lime Springs, Iowa, to Hamann Bros.

Dappe Bros. opened a meat market in Luverne, Iowa.

Stolte Dangel & Foss Co., sold out their market in Reedsburg, Wis. to Schweike Bros. Co.

Richard A. Vogt purchased his partner's interest in the meat market at Lyons, Wis.

John Bier sold his meat market in Adell, Wis. at an auction sale to John Sperk.

J. S. Pike opened a meat market in Amidon, No. Dak.

J. E. Reed bought a meat market in Hay Springs, Nebr.

J. A. Grimm bought a meat market in Hills, Minn.

C. P. Christopherson opened a meat market in Benson, Minn.

George Henry will open a meat market in Burlington, Wis.

Harrison L. Skillman, formerly in the meat business, died at his home, 626 Pine street, Youngstown, Ohio, at the age of 79.

A. & John Panier bought the P. A. Engwall Meat Co. in Madrid, Iowa.

Okrina Bros. sold their meat market in Bruno, Neb. to John Weiss.

John F. Brandenburg bought the Economy Meat Market in Faribault, Minn.

Stephen A. White, a butcher, died at his home on Twenty-eighth street, Sacramento, Cal. Mr. White was born in Wisconsin 59 years ago and is survived by his widow, one son and a daughter.

E. B. Hart of Edgar, Wis., has opened a meat market in Chile, Wis.

Richard A. Vogt bought the interest of his partner, Alfred J. Wieners, in the meat market at Lyons, Wis.

Albert S. Wilson sold his meat market in Fenimore, Wis. to Frank Haberlein.

The Centennial Market at Twenty-third and South street, Philadelphia, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

Louis Schnibbe, 64 years of age, and for many years the proprietor of a provision market on North Sixth street, died at his home, 595 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., from heart disease.

The Kalbitzer Packing Co. are having plans prepared for the opening of a retail meat market in the heart of the business section of Wheeling, W. Va. It is reported that this market will be located at 1327 Market street.

Buchanan Bros., of Middleburg, Md., have purchased the People's Meat Market on Franklin street, Hagerstown, Md.

Robert and Otha Breedlove have purchased the grocery and meat market at 2715 S. Washington street, Marion, Ind., from J. C. Fellers.

The Grand Avenue Grocery and Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by Frank Niedzielski, John Janicki, Wladlaw Gulaczewski, Mieczeslaw Kurkiewicz and Felix Krolkowski.

The Empress Market at Omaha, Iowa, conducted by Rosoff Bros., has been badly damaged by fire.

Charles H. Bates, for many years in the meat and provision business, died at his home, 55 Bainbridge avenue, Providence, R. I.

Wm. Hale has opened a butcher shop in Dexter, Kans.

The meat market of E. C. Hustelton, at Woodward, Okla., has been damaged by fire.

Chas. J. Salda is reported closing out the C. O. D. Grocery and Meat Market, Prague, Okla.

Hulme & Brown have opened in the meat business at Thomas, Okla.

The bush Meat Market, at Kinsley, Kans., has been destroyed by fire.

Wm. Roether has succeeded to the ownership of the local meat market in Milford, Kans.

The Home Meat Market is now located at 804 Seventh street, Garden City, Kans.

Chas. E. Smith has leased a building in Boise City, Okla., now under construction and will open a meat market therein.

John Stahl has again taken charge of the Palace Meat Market, Elk City, Okla.

J. W. King has purchased the meat business of B. H. Ruffner in Morganville, Kans.

D. Davis has engaged in the meat business at Courtland, Kans.

Fred Bothwell and Ben Sly have purchased the St. Maries Meat Market, St. Maries, Ida., from Armour & Co.

Nicholson & Zimmerman have closed their Bonners Ferry Meat Market, Bonners Ferry, Ida., but will continue their City Meat Market.

STOCKS OF FROZEN POULTRY.

The total stocks of frozen poultry reported to the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture by 279 storages on January 1, 1918, amounted to 62,108,575 pounds, while the total stocks reported on December 1, 1917, amounted to 49,345,417 pounds. The reports of 168 storages show stocks of 17,326,327 pounds on January 1, 1918, as compared with 32,183,773 pounds on January 1, 1917, a decrease of 46.2 per cent. The reports show that the stocks increased 29.4 per cent during December, 1917, while they increased 30.7 per cent during December, 1916.

The total stock of broilers reported by 169 storages on January 1, 1918, amounted to 8,611,701 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 187 storages on December 1, 1917, amounted to 8,751,472 pounds. The reports of 96 storages show stocks of 2,392,524 pounds on January 1, 1918, as compared with 3,927,-

027 pounds on January 1, 1917, a decrease of 39.1 per cent. The reports of 153 storages show that the stocks decreased 0.6 per cent during December, 1917, while the reports of 86 storages show stocks increased 10.2 per cent during December, 1916.

The total stocks of roasters reported by 168 storages on January 1, 1918, amounted to 16,416,905 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 179 storages on December 1, 1917, amounted to 12,288,237 pounds. The reports of 93 storages show stocks of 5,125,410 pounds on January 1, 1918, as compared with 6,504,910 pounds on January 1, 1917, a decrease of 21.2 per cent. The reports of 151 storages show that the stocks increased 33.5 per cent during December, 1917, while the reports of 80 storages show stocks increased 26.3 per cent during December, 1916.

The total stocks of fowls reported by 179 storages on January 1, 1918, amounted to 13,036,964 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 202 storages on December 1, 1917, amounted to 8,617,455 pounds. The reports of 107 storages show stocks of 3,326,228 pounds on January 1, 1918, as compared with 5,939,088 pounds on January 1, 1917, a decrease of 44.0 per cent. The reports of 160 storages show that the stocks increased 56.8 per cent during December, 1917, while the reports of 93 storages show stocks increased 45.8 per cent during December, 1916.

The total stocks of turkeys reported by 201 storages on January 1, 1918, amounted to 4,510,048 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 217 storages on December 1, 1917, amounted to 3,259,478 pounds. The reports of 117 storages show stocks of 1,406,961 pounds on January 1, 1918, as compared with 2,107,563 pounds on January 1, 1917, a decrease of 48.0 per cent. The reports of 170 storages show that the stocks increased 46.3 per cent during December, 1917, while the reports of 97 storages show that the stocks increased 11.3 per cent during December, 1916.

The total stocks of miscellaneous poultry reported by 240 storages on January 1, 1918, amounted to 19,532,957 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 254 storages on December 1, 1917, amounted to 16,423,755 pounds. The reports of 144 storages show stocks of 5,075,204 pounds on January 1, 1918, as compared with 13,105,125 pounds on January 1, 1917, a decrease of 61.3 per cent. The reports of 211 storages show that the stocks increased 23.4 per cent during December, 1917, while the reports of 117 storages show that the stocks increased 39.3 per cent during December, 1916.

All poultry holdings not segregated into broilers, roasters, fowls and turkeys have been placed in the miscellaneous group.

Louis Ottmann, President and Treasurer.

Philipp Ottmann, Vice President



Wm. Ottmann & Company

BUTCHERS, PACKERS and EXPORTERS

Supplying most of the better Hotels, Restaurants and Club Houses in New York City and out of town.

FULTON MARKET

207, 209 & 211 Water St.

New York, N. Y.

New York Section

R. K. Hughes, of the offal department of Wilson & Company, in Chicago, was a visitor to New York this week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending January 12, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 16.20 cents per pound.

President Thomas E. Wilson, of Wilson & Company, was in New York for a day or two this week. He was snowbound on the way East, and his arrival was considerably delayed; quite like old times.

President James B. McCrea, of the American Meat Packers' Association, was in New York this week looking after business for the Ohio Provision Company, Cleveland, Ohio, of which he is the head.

The big retail meat market of Charles Weisbecker in 125th street near Eighth avenue, was gutted by a spectacular fire on Thursday night, and as we go to press the firemen were still pouring water into the building.

The Bronx Branch, United Master Butchers of America, will hold its annual cabaret and ball at the McKinley Square Casino, 169th Street and Boston Road, on Thursday evening, January 24. The usual prizes will add to the interest in the occasion. Fred Hirsch is chairman of the committee of arrangements.

Sylvanus Webber, the popular "Ven" Webber of the old Richard Webber establishment, recently opened a handsome retail market at No. 2176 Amsterdam avenue. There is nobody anywhere who knows more about the meat business than "Ven" Webber, or who is better liked by the trade and customers.

The Federal Bureau of Markets is making an energetic campaign for the abolition of the caul-dressed lamb, both among the trade and consumers, seeking to secure the substitution of the more economical and sanitary hog-dressed style of finishing lamb carcasses. The trade is very willing to co-operate, if customers will agree.

It came as a shock to the trade to hear of the death of David Mayer after a brief illness, at his home in New York City, last Saturday morning. Mr. Mayer had been in charge of the beef department of Armour & Company, at Manhattan Market branch, for about 12 years, and had many good friends in the trade. He was as widely known as any beef man in the district.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending January 12, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat, Manhattan, 361 lbs.; Brooklyn, 49,293 lbs.; total, 49,654 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 220 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 10,037 lbs.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Branch,

United Master Butchers of America, last week, the following officers were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year: President Charles Grismer; first vice president, William Schneider; second vice president, Paul Zea; treasurer, Fred J. Staehle; financial secretary, Edward C. Klepper; recording secretary, William C. Helling; warden, James G. Adams.

Fred F. Finkledey, provision manager for Wilson & Company, in the New York district, is going to win the war with War Savings Stamps. He has invested all his savings in thrift cards, and is presenting a card to each of his friends, duly stamped with the first savings stamp. If he can start all his friends on the stamp-saving habit he expects the war to end very shortly.

At the meeting of creditors of Link Bros. Co., Inc., of Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, the bankrupt reported liabilities at \$25,337.95, and the assets at approximately \$11,000. Upon appraisal to be had, a large estimate of the assets may be furnished. A majority of the creditors voted that the assignee should continue the business for two weeks, under the supervision of a committee of three of the largest creditors, subject to the approval of the court. A definite proposition of settlement may be made at the end of that time.

EAST SIDE BUTCHERS ENTERTAIN.

The twenty-fourth annual entertainment and ball of the East Side Branch, New York State Association United Master Butchers of America, was held Thursday evening, January 10, at the Palm Garden in East Fifty-eighth street. Everybody in the trade was there.

By unanimous vote of the members at a previous meeting the net proceeds of this event were given to the Y. M. C. A. War Work Fund, and the noble object had a lot to do with the enthusiasm of the evening. Many of the members have their sons and relatives in the service, and they know how to appreciate what is being done for the boys by this great organization at the front.

Each year the affair grows more enjoyable, and is eagerly looked forward to by the members, their families and friends. It has been mostly a family affair for the past few years, the same crowds attending regularly. This was voted the best in the 24 years that the association has been giving these affairs. The dancing floor was crowded, the decorations were in extremely good taste, and due to the skill, care and hard work of the various committees everything was run as smoothly as a well-oiled machine. Floor Manager George Shaffer and his policeman's

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES IN EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at New York and other Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Choice	\$17.50@18.00	\$18.00@19.00	\$.....	\$.....
Good	17.00@17.50	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.50
Medium	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.50	15.50@17.00
Common	14.50@15.50	14.00@15.50	14.00@15.50	14.00@15.50
Cows:				
Good	14.75@15.25	15.00@15.50	14.50@15.00	15.50@16.00
Medium	14.00@14.50	14.50@15.00	13.50@14.00	14.50@15.50
Common	13.50@14.00	13.50@14.50	13.00@13.50	13.50@14.50
Bulls:				
Good	13.00@13.50	.....	14.00@14.50	.....
Medium	12.50@13.00	.....	13.00@13.50	.....
Common	.....	13.50@14.50	13.00@13.50	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	23.00@24.00	24.00@24.50	23.00@24.00*	22.00@23.00
Good	20.00@22.00	23.00@24.00	22.00@22.50	21.00@22.00
Medium	19.00@20.00	22.00@23.00	21.00@21.50	20.00@21.00
Common	.....	20.00@20.50	.....	.....
Yearlings:				
Good	20.00@21.00	20.00@22.00	19.00@20.00	.....
Medium	16.00@17.00	.....	18.00@19.00	.....
Mutton:				
Good	18.50@19.00	19.00@20.00	17.00@18.00	.....
Medium	18.00@18.50	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@15.00
Common	.....	13.50@14.00	14.00@15.00	.....

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:				
Steers:				
Choice	\$15.00@18.50	18.00@18.50	.....	.....
Good	17.50@18.00	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.50
Medium	16.50@17.50	16.00@17.00	16.50@17.50	15.50@17.00
Common	15.00@16.00	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	14.00@15.50
Cows:				
Good	15.00@15.75	15.00@15.50	15.00@15.50	15.00@15.50
Medium	14.50@15.00	14.25@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
Common	14.00@14.50	13.50@14.00	13.50@14.00	13.00@14.00
Bulls:				
Good	13.50@14.50	.....	14.00@15.00	.....
Medium	13.00@13.50	14.50@15.00	13.50@14.00	.....
Common	.....	13.50@14.50	13.50@14.00	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:				
Lambs:				
Choice	24.00@25.00	24.50@25.00	23.00@24.00	23.00@25.00
Good	23.00@24.00	23.50@24.00	22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00
Medium	21.00@23.00	22.00@23.00	21.00@21.50	21.00@22.00
Common	.....	20.00@20.50	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00
Yearlings:				
Good	.....	20.00@21.00	.....	.....
Medium	.....	19.00@20.00	.....	.....
Mutton:				
Good	18.50@19.00	20.00@21.00	17.50@18.50	.....
Medium	18.00@18.50	17.00@18.00	16.50@17.00	16.00@15.00
Common	.....	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00	13.00@14.00
Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton prices "pluck out."				

HEARN

West Fourteenth St., New York

**NO MEATS
GROCERIES
LIQUORS**

**BUT EVERYTHING
IN DRY GOODS
AND APPAREL**

whistle were very much in evidence. The whistle worked overtime. Secretary Wm. H. Hornidge was Johnny-on-the-job, with a friendly greeting for all. That old warhorse, Eddie O'Neill, was much in evidence. President Grimm had his hands full. Old reliable George Shaffer, Sr., was, as usual, a prince of entertainers.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kirschbaum, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kirschbaum, Mr. and Mrs. M. Jacobs, J. Jacobs, Miss H. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Beckman, Secretary H. C. Beckman of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. and Mrs. A. Reichenberg and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. Schmidt, Mr. Mr. and Mrs. M. Heins, Mr. and Mrs. I. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Meyer, F. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Feich, Mr. and Mrs. N. Rosenau, Chas. O'Malley, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Kallman, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Greenwald, Mr. and Mrs. J. Heim, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. G. Eisenbach, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Heim, Mr. and Mrs. J. Peter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. I. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. Thiers, W. Kohler, Mr. and Mrs. B. Lehmann, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lehmann, Mr. and Mrs. T. Lehmann, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stern, Miss B. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hauser, Mr. and Mrs. A. Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. B. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kircheimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wertheimer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ladenburg, P. E. Otesky, Mr. and Mrs. M. Schwartz, J. Bloom and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Baldwin, Mrs. C. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. L. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Buder, Miss Rowens Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Reichardt, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Liebert, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wilkie, Mr. and Mrs. M. Herman, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Feldman, Mr. and Mrs. F. Behrens, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Buchsbaum, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lax, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bergheimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. M. Appel, Herman Brand, W. H. Hornidge, W. T. Hornidge and Miss May Weidman, E. D. O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schmidtko, Mr. and Mrs. B. Nathanson, Miss G. Schmidtko, Miss Annie Cavanagh, Miss Rose Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. N. Kramer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. L. Goldstein, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kuff, Charles Kramer, Miss C. Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. J. Buxbaum, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Shaffer, Mr. and Mrs. George Shaffer, Jr., Miss Grace Shaffer, Mrs. M. Montgomery, Miss E. Devanny, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pfaff, Hy. Block, Mrs. E. Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lion, A. M. Nathanson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Oppenheimer, Miss F. Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Sobel, A. Hofeld and son, A. Steigerwald and Miss Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. J. Block, Mr. and Mrs. S. Strauss and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lederer, Miss G. Schradski, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Eisler, Mrs. Joseph and son, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Reigelman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Katz, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Joseph, Mr. and Mrs.

William Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Behrend, Mr. and Mrs. Wiesing, N. Haef, Miss A. Haef, Sidney Haef, Miss P. Kahn, Mrs. R. Stern, L. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Stern, Miss R. Kimmelman, Miss N. Gallinger, Mr. and Mrs. I. Israelson, Ben Hertz, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Blum, H. Ruhr, Miss R. Lang, Mr. H. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bacher, Miss E. Bacher, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sternfels, A. Heusser, A. Strauss, L. Darmstade, L. Greenwald, A. Grimm and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Al. Wendel.

The committees in charge were as follows:

Floor Committee—George H. Shaffer, Jr., floor manager; Charles Kramer, assistant floor manager; Henry Schwander, Leonard Baldwin, I. Salinger, Samuel Blum, George W. Diggons, Alfred Heiman, Sidney Cohn, George Valentine, Gus. Gitterman, Herman Bloch, Louis Ratz, Con Lickel, Camille Blum, Joseph Meyer, Robert Michel, Karl New, A. Steigerwald, Joseph Kleinman, Leonard Katz.

Reception Committee—Charles Behr, chairman; George H. Shaffer, Louis Goldschmidt, Jesse Simon, Moe. Heins, Jacob Meyer, Joseph Buxbaum, Charles Stern, Joseph Heim, A. Reichenberg, Joseph Peter, Adolph Buxbaum, Eugene Weiblein, Theo. Lehman, Jacob Schmidt, George Kramer, Sig. Lewald, Arthur Baldwin, Louis Bloch, H. Steinthal, David Steigerwald, Otto Weiss, Charles Sternfels, Benny Stern.

Press Committee—Moe. Loeb, George Thomson, Jesse Simon.

Officers of the branch are: August F. Grimm, president; Arthur Ochs, first vice-president; Jesse Simon, second vice-president; Moe. Heins, treasurer; Nathan Rosenau, financial secretary; William H. Hornidge, secretary; Sig. Ornstein, warden.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

A premium is being demanded and obtained. A car of far Western extremes, late salting, sold at 18½c. Ohio and other Middle West shippers are offering extremes and buffs at prices ranging from 20½c. up to 22c. for choice lots. A car of Middle West extremes October to November salting, sold at 20c. selected. Western heavy steers are nominal at 23@25c. New York State and New England all weights are offered around 21c. flat and one lot of less than 500 hides sold at 17½c. flat. Southerners are unchanged and offerings are made of all weight hides at prices ranging from 17c. to 21c. flat as to lots.

CALFSKINS.—The market holds steady and the demand keeps up. Sales were made this week of New York Cities amounting to about 12,000 at \$3.45, \$4.45@5.45, and another sale was made late in the week of a car of 5 to 7's and 7 to 9's at \$3.50@4.50. Outside mixed cities and countries are offered at \$3.25, \$4.25@5.25. Countries are

quoted at \$2.75, \$3.75@4.75. About 1,200 New York kips 12@17 lbs. sold at \$6.80.

HORSEHIDES.—No changes are noted in this market. Dealers generally are holding firm with stocks in small supply and holders not pressing for business. Offerings are noted of country hides at \$7@7.25. Dealers' mixed hides are quoted at \$7.50@7.75 and straight run of renderers are held at \$8@8.50. Fronts are slow and nominal. A sale was made of 2,000 English hides at \$7.20.

DRY HIDES.—The market continues quiet. There have been no sales of consequence and prices on all varieties are merely nominal. Brokers are offering stocks and endeavoring to get a line on buyers' ideas, but nearly all the large operators display no interest in holdings and are content to await development. A sale was made this week of 1,500 dry salted Peruvians around 30 lbs. average at 28c. In common varieties buyers and holders are simply marking time. While the large importers continue to talk 41c. for Mt. Bogotas, 40½c. for Puerto Cabellos, etc., and 40c. for Central Americans last paid, tanners' ideas are far below these prices and some of the large operators report that brokers are soliciting bids. Chinas are quiet and no sales are reported on offerings of prime Hankows 10@24 lbs. at 23@23½c. The River Plate market is quiet and nominal with no recent trading reported.

WET SALTED HIDES active as noted in sales of about 20,000 frigorifico steers at 31½c. c. & f. basis. This lot is reported going to a large Eastern tanner. Strong inquiries are noted for other lots, and there is a better feeling throughout the market and a good demand for export is noted for Cubans, Peruvians and Mexicans. In the spot market no sales of account are reported. Mexico cities are held around 22½@23c. and regular coast varieties at 20@20½c. Cubans, Peruvians, etc., are slow and nominal.

Boston.

The hide market holds quiet, with prices somewhat nominal because of the fact that tanners are looking for much lower prices and dealers are not willing to sell good hides at tanners' ideas. Sales have been noted this week of three cars of choice Middle Western extremes at 21c. Stock is offered generally from 20@21½c. Tanners are talking around 18@19c., because of weakness in light hides in the Chicago market. Buffs are also quoted at 20@21½c., with good hides at the outside price and forward delivery nearer the inside. Southern hides are quoted at 17@18c. for all weights, hides from sections further South being nominal at the inside price. Tanners' ideas are 1c. less.

CALFSKIN prices are showing a little more strength in the calfskin market. This week's sale of Chicago cities at 38c. being a slight advance over last prices is encouraging to holders of New England skins.

January 19, 1918

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers	\$10.25@13.85
Oxen	@10.25
Bulls	7.75@11.00
Cows	4.50@9.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live yearlings, common to prime	17.50@17.75
Live calves, yearlings	@7.50
Live calves, Western	@11.50
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.	@13.00
Live calves, barnyard	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs	18.75@19.75
Live lambs, culs	—@—
Live sheep, common to choice	—@—
Live sheep, ewes	—@—
Live sheep, culs	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@18.00
Hogs, medium	@18.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@18.00
Pigs	@17.25
Roughs	@16.75

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	.21 @22
Choice native, light	.20 @21
Native, common to fair	.18 1/2@19 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	.20 @21
Choice native light	.20 @21
Native, common to fair	.17 @19
Choice Western, heavy	.18 @19
Choice Western, light	.15 1/2@16 1/2
Common to fair Texas	.15 @16
Good to choice heifers	.18 @19
Common to fair heifers	.16 @17
Choice cows	.15 1/2@16
Common to fair cows	.14 1/2@15
Fresh Bologna bulls	.15 1/2@16

BEEF CUTS.

Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	.28 @30
No. 2 ribs	.22 @23
No. 3 ribs	.17 @18
No. 1 loins	.28 @30
No. 2 loins	.22 @23
No. 3 loins	.17 @18
No. 1 hinds and ribs	.22 @24
No. 2 hinds and ribs	.19 @21
No. 3 hinds and ribs	.18 1/2@19 1/2
No. 1 rounds	.18 1/2@19
No. 2 rounds	.17 1/2@18
No. 3 rounds	.16 @17
No. 1 chuck	.17 1/2
No. 2 chuck	.16 1/2
No. 3 chuck	.14 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@25
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@22 1/2
Western calves, choice	@23
Western calves, fair to good	@20
Grassers and buttermilks	@16

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@23%
Hogs, 190 lbs.	@22%
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@24%
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@24%
Pigs	@25

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@24
Lambs, choice	—@—
Lambs, good	.22
Lambs, medium to good	.21 1/2
Sheep, choice	.18 @19
Sheep, medium to good	.17 @18
Sheep, culs	.16 @17

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs, avg.	.30 @31
Smoked hams 12 to 14 lbs, avg.	.30
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs, avg.	.29
Smoked picnics, light	.25
Smoked picnics, heavy	.24 1/2
Smoked shoulders	.26
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	.23
Smoked bacon (rib in)	.25
Dried beef sets	.34
Pickled bellies, heavy	.32

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@29
Fresh pork loins, Western	.25 @28
Fresh pork loins	.22 @26
Fresh pork tenderloins	.30
Fresh pork tenderloins	.30
Shoulders, city	@28

SHOULDERS, BUTTS, FRESH HAMS.

Shoulders, Western	@25
Butts, regular	@30
Butts, boneless	@31
Fresh hams, city	@29
Fresh hams, Western	@24

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 lbs.	75.00@77.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 lbs.	65.00@67.50
Black hoofs, per ton	75.00@85.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	75.00@85.00
White hoofs, per ton	85.00@90.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd	.12c
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	.17c
Fresh cow tongues	.16c
Calves' heads, scalded	.65c
Sweetbreads, veal	.40
Sweetbreads, beef	.35c
Calves' livers	.30c
Beef kidneys	.15c
Mutton kidneys	.20c
Livers, beef	.18c
Oxtails	.14c
Hearts, beef	.12 1/2c
Rolls, beef	.18
Tenderloin, beef, Western	.20
Lamb's fries	.12c
Extra lean pork trimmings	.04c

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	6 7/8
Suet, fresh and heavy	.13
Shop bones, per cwt.	.25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	*
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	*
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	*
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	*
Hog middles	*
Hog bungs	*
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	*
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	*
Pepper, Sing., white	.29
Pepper, Sing., black	.25
Pepper, Penang, white	.29
Pepper, red	.16
Allspice	.74
Cinnamon	.22
Caraway	.17
Cloves	.50
Ginger	.25
Mace	.54

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casting quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	.31
Pepper, Sing., black	.27
Pepper, Penang, white	.31
Pepper, red	.19
Allspice	.74
Cinnamon	.22
Caraway	.17
Cloves	.55
Ginger	.28
Mace	.58

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	@27
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	@31
Refined nitrate of soda, gran. f. o. b. N. Y.	@ 6 1/2
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals	@ 6 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	.45
No. 2 skins	.43
No. 3 skins	.30
Branded skins	.35
Ticky skins	.35
No. 1 B. M. skins	.43
No. 1, 12 1/2-14	.57
No. 2, 12 1/2-14	.55
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14	.55
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14	.55
No. 1 kips, 14-18	.60
No. 2 kips, 14-18	.57
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	.55
No. 2 B. M. kips	.55
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	.72
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	.70
Branded kips	.60
Ticky kips	.67
Heavy tacky kips	.60

Hereafter calfskins from 8 to 12 lbs. will be paid for by the pound, actual weight.

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Dry-packed—12 to box	
Young toms, dry-packed, fancy	.34 @35
Young hens, dry-packed, fancy	.34 @35
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fancy	.34 @35
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fair to good	.30 @33
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., poor	.22 @25
Old hens	.30 @31
Old toms	.29 @30

Turkeys, barrels, Dry-packed.

Western, dry-pkd., young toms, fancy	.33 @34
Western, dry-pkd., young hens, fancy	.33 @34
Ohio and Mich., scald, young hens, fancy	.33 @34
Ohio and Mich., scald, old	.33 @30
Ky. and Tenn., dry-packed, choice	.33 @28

Ky. and Tenn., dry-packed, average best	.30 @32
Ky. and Tenn., scald, average best	.29 @30
Ky. and Tenn., poor	.20 @25
Texas, choice	—@—
Texas, fair to good	.26 @31

CHICKENS.

Capons—	
Phila., 8 lbs. and over, each	.38 @40
Phila., to 7 lbs., each	.36 @37
Phila., small and slips	.33 @35

Fresh, barrels, dry-packed—	

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